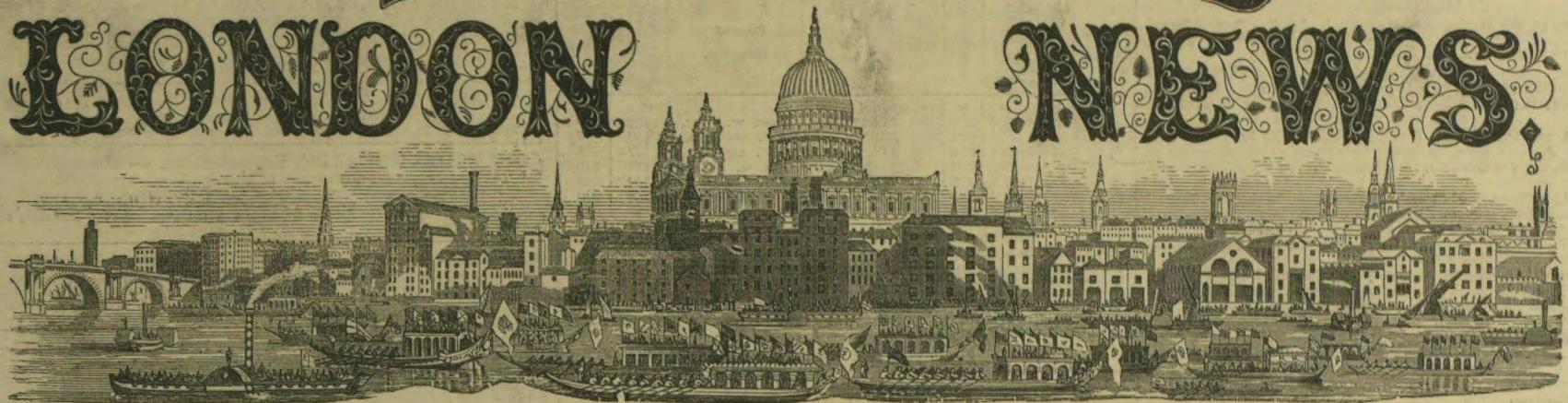


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1865.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1875.

WITH **SIXPENCE.**  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT **By Post, 6½d.**



INSTALLATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AS GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS: SIR ALBERT WOODS PROCLAIMING THE NEW GRAND MASTER.

## BIRTHS.

On the 29th ult., at Brighton, the wife of Thomas Tapling, Esq., of Kingswood, Dulwich, of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Lowlands, Half Moon-lane, Dulwich, the wife of Robert Peck (prematurely), of a son, stillborn.

On the 26th ult., at Bellevue, Banff, the wife of William Allan, Esq., of Ceylon, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at the British Embassy, Paris, by the Rev. Edward Forbes, D.D., Henry Dalghish, Esq., Blantyre, N.B., to Alice Noble, second daughter of Arthur F. Stoddard, Esq., Broadfield, Port Glasgow.

On May 4, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. J. Fitzrichard Hinde and the Rev. H. Howarth, Frederick Barclay Hanbury, second son of Philip Hanbury, Esq., to Edgiva Harcourt, only daughter of Hyde Clarke, Esq.

On Jan. 11 last, at Modderpoort, South Africa, by the Rev. Canon F. Eckett, William Michael Boor, to Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of Jacob Van Reenan, Esq., of Barletta, Ladybrand, Orange Free State, South Africa.

On the 29th ult., at Emmanuel Church, Barlow Moor, by the Rev. Samuel Adams, M.A., Vicar of St. George's, Leeds (late chaplain at Montevideo) assisted by the Rev. C. J. Bluet, M.A., Rector, William Wilson, Esq., of Buenos Ayres, to Isita, second daughter of the late Thomas Best, Esq., of Elvite, Withington, near Manchester.

On April 29, at Christ Church, Sefton Park, Liverpool, by the Rev. Wilfred Leveson, M.A., Frederick Massey, of Liverpool, second son of F. W. Massey, Chester, to Emily Gertrude, youngest daughter of the late John Hamilton, of Liverpool.

On April 28, at St. Mark's Church, West Hackney, by the Rev. J. G. Pilkington, M.A., William Waddington, only son of the late William Waters Howard, of Park-terrace, Blackheath, to Florence Annie, eldest surviving daughter of Edwin Bedell, of Amhurst-road, Hackney, and late of her Majesty's Customs.

## DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at his residence, Carisbrook Villa, Upper Tulse-hill, after a short illness, John Fletcher Bennett, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 30th ult., at Hampton Lodge, Farnham, Surrey, Jane Mackay, aged 25, for many years a faithful and much-loved servant in the family of the late Edward Marjoribanks, Esq., of Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, and of 34, Wimpole-street, London.

On the 30th ult., at her residence, 26, Montague-place, Russell-square, Emily Cressy Dietrichsen, in her 78th year. Friends will please accept this intimation.

On the 30th ult., at the Vicarage, Patingham, Wolverhampton, Elizabeth North, the beloved wife of the Rev. John Pritt O'Connor, aged 20 years.

On the 1st inst., at Dalton-square, Lancaster, the Rev. Richard Dowson, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, late Rector of Belize, British Honduras, aged 47.

On May 5, at Bournemouth, Elizabeth, second beloved daughter of Matilda and Henry Mercer, Esq., J.P. and D.L.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

SUNDAY, MAY 9.

Sunday after Ascension. Half-quarter day.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Frederick Cox; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. J. Rosewell.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon Trotter; 7 p.m., the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Rector of Southampton.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Daniel Moore.

Whitchurch, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. L. Thompson; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. Wace (Second Boyle Lecture on Christianity and Morality).

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Basil Wilberforce, Rector of Southampton; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Ferrowne.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Archbishop of York; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Colonial and Continental Church Society, anniversary, St. James's Hall, 2 p.m.

British and Foreign School Society, anniversary, noon.

Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Admiral Sir Leopold M'Clintock on Arctic Sledge Travelling).

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. Scireeetshire Society, ball, Willis's Rooms.

Church of England Temperance Society, anniversary, Lambeth Palace, 3 p.m.

Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

Races: Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, York Spring Meeting.

Royal National Life-boat Institution, annual meeting, Mansion House, 2.30 p.m. (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Gladstone on Chemical Force).

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern.

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Constant and Intermittent Water Supply).

Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. D. Conway on Mythology; Rev. A. H. Sayce on Languages).

Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Lieut.-Col. H. Stuart Wortley on Comparative Rapidities).

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. T. Lowne on Sound and the Ear).

Governesses' Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms.

School for the Blind, St. George's, elections, London Tavern, noon.

Naval and Military Bible Society, anniversary, 2 p.m.

Home Missionary Society, anniversary, Memorial Hall, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Moon's first quarter, 7.37 a.m.

Royal Horticultural Society, pot rose show, 11 a.m.

Church Association, Spring Conference, Willis's Rooms, 10 a.m.

Mendicity Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.

Royal Literary Fund, 3 p.m.

Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Jabez Hogg on River Pollutions).

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Oxford Easter Term ends.

Cambridge Term divides.

The Illustrated London News first published, 1842.

Royal Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.

Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "St. Paul").

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Banister Fletcher on Valuations of Property).

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Evans on the Coinage of the Ancient Britons and Natural Selection, 9).

New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.

Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.

Literary and Artistic Society, 7 p.m.

Prince of Wales's Yachting Club, match, Erit.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Scotch Quarter day.

Oxford Trinity Term begins.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Walter H. Pollock on the Drama).

Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.

New Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, concert, 2.30 p.m.

Royal Albert Hall, 3 p.m. (Verdi's "Requiem").

Royal London Yachting Club, match for cutters.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the élite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6 N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.: Height above Sea, 31 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.		Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 P.M.
May 28	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°
29	80° 11' 6	54° 0	43° 0	69	3	44° 7	68° 4
30	29° 10' 2	52° 4	40° 3	66	5	44° 4	61° 8
1	29° 9' 8	53° 7	43° 5	70	3	41° 8	69° 3
2	29° 9' 17	51° 8	45° 5	81	7	48° 1	60° 4
3	29° 9' 17	54° 6	46° 3	74	7	43° 8	64° 8
4	29° 9' 2	54° 7	48° 5	81	43° 8	64° 9	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30° 13'	30° 14'	30° 04'	29° 89'	29° 97'	29° 92'	29° 97'
Temperature of Air	67° 6'	55° 9'	58° 0'	49° 5'	52° 5'	58° 4'	
Temperature of Evaporation	62° 1'	49° 2'	50° 7'	48° 0'	49° 0'	51° 7'	52° 6'
Direction of Wind	W.S.W.	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	E.	N.	S.	N.

Miles. In. Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.

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0° 00' .000 174 .140 100 .010 116 .000 86 .000

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commonly characterises disagreeable forerunners. The shrewd air which, with few intervals, prevailed throughout the first four months of the year roughly introduced the beautiful maiden to her devotees, and it is not to be wondered at that she should have come upon them abruptly, as it were, before the traces of the rude treatment which ushered in her presence had been wiped away. What May is in her own disposition and character, if allowed to express them as she would, we have seen since her entrance among us. She may not be precisely the merry May of our elder poets; her endearments are not always to be trusted; the delights she offers to us are frequently marred by the caprice of her temper; it sometimes happens that her kisses are spontaneous and warm and fragrant one day, and are as if testily withheld on the next; but with all her eccentricities of behaviour May is still a beautiful and welcome month. Let us greet her accordingly, and gratefully accept the gift she thinks fit to bestow upon us, acquiescing in her time and manner and measure of bestowing them.

The "merry month of May" can hardly be looked upon as favourable to political work. Indeed, she whispers in the ears of most men, even those of statesmen, "a truce to politics." Her commands cannot always be complied with, but, as far as they can be, they usually modify to a greater or less extent the passing movements of the public mind. She rejoices not in the civil strifes of men, but in the gushing harmonies of nature. The nation under her auspices prefers, whenever it can do so, to stand apart from the dust and turmoil, the confusion and the noise, of political struggles, and to open its susceptibilities to the kindlier music provided for it by the processes of the natural world. The first song of the thrush, the skylark, or the blackbird; the first appearance of the violet, the primrose, and the cowslip; the first breath of the balmy air which all the plants of the garden and trees of the valley and hill-top welcome with fresh array, present an attraction superior to that of the most stirring political rhetoric to perhaps most minds. They reach a depth in our nature which no mere intellectual skill or fervour can do. They suffuse themselves more readily and mingle more entirely in the emotional and moral department of human kind. They give quiet satisfaction to the nobler elements of our being. They reflect higher truths for those who will see them. They stir purer thoughts in those who respond to them. They are full of the charities of life, and they quietly bring us into communion with a spirit of love and tenderness eminently calculated to assist us in the discharge of our daily practical duties.

May has other pleasures for us besides those of the flowers and the fields. The first days of the month witness the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition. The Fine Arts spread out for us at this season their choicest treasures. This, perhaps, is not the place to criticise, especially as it will be done elsewhere. Our object is rather to indicate the source of enjoyment which is opened to the metropolis and to visitors from the provinces in Burlington House. True, not everybody can visit it; and perhaps it is only a minority of those who do that can turn their visit to the best account. But as much may be said of the open beauties of nature. Both comprehend riches which require careful training to enable men to become possessed of; but both also have charms even for the least practised taste; and of both, we fear, it must be admitted that they lose somewhat of their freshness by the time that May is out.

Then, again, in this country there is another characteristic of the month which to a large section of the community is full of attractions. There is a simultaneous outburst—or, we may call it, blossoming—of all the varieties of philanthropic and religious associations, which, whatever may be thought of them individually, do in some respects represent an important and valuable phase of the English people. By not a few they are looked forward to with a fervent anticipation, not always, we fear, satisfactorily realised. In detail they lose something of that charm which they have when regarded as a whole. The group of them constitutes, perhaps, a far pleasanter picture to the mind than any individual specimen of them when presented apart. But, unquestionably, the disinterested activity they symbolise, the care for the well-being of others which they display, the succour they are meant to minister to distress, or the light which they kindle for the guidance of the ignorant, or the sympathy which they offer to almost all the varieties of human misfortune that crave it, and, we must add, the real self-denial which, whatever may be the object they propose, their work almost invariably involves, can hardly do otherwise than elevate and purify the sentiments and dispositions of those whom they affect. They combine to make up a department of a national instruction and discipline which it would be a real calamity if by any chance it should become extinct.

We need hardly apologise to our readers for hailing as we do what Milton described as "bounteous May" and "the flowery May." Her first kiss tingles in the veins of all, and leaves an impression which no one desires to wear off. That it will do so we are well aware, though we sincerely hope that it will remain with us throughout the coming Whitsuntide holidays. "There is a time for all things"—a time for sentiment as well as for hard work; and there can be no doubt that the latter

is more continuously exacting and exhausting than the former. And, just for that very reason, the brief snatches of pleasure which we get from our innocent toying with the maiden month claim from us a reciprocal expression. It will not be long before we are compelled to betake ourselves once again to arduous and perhaps unattractive duties. Nature, full of the kindest spirit, invites us to "seize the moment as it flies." We are neither ashamed nor reluctant to comply with her solicitation. We accept what, with overflowing goodwill, she has provided for us, and, once more adopting the language of Milton, we heartily greet thee, pleasant month of May,

And welcome thee, and wish thee long.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen entertained at dinner on Thursday week, at Windsor Castle, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley. Prince Louis of Hesse came to London early in the day, returning to the Castle to dinner. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Sir Howard Elphinstone arrived the next day.

Saturday last was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth-day of the Duke of Connaught. A serenade was not performed by the band in the morning as usual, in consequence of the lamented death of Lady Caroline Barrington. Prince Leopold arrived at the Castle from Oxford. Princess Christian and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Hale, commanding 7th Hussars, dined with her Majesty. Prince Louis of Hesse came to London, and was present at the Royal Academy dinner. The Prince returned to the Castle at night.

The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the Castle. The Rev. Francis J. Holland, minister of Quebec Chapel, officiated. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote dined with her Majesty.

Princess and Princess Louis of Hesse and the Duke of Connaught came to London on Monday. Prince and Princess Louis returned to the castle in the evening. Prince Leopold returned to Oxford in the morning. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse drove to Cumberland Lodge and visited Princess Christian. Lord and Lady Skelmersdale dined with her Majesty on Tuesday.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, came to London on Wednesday. Her Majesty travelled by the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, to Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Drawingroom. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice went to the Court Theatre.

Her Majesty held a Drawingroom yesterday (Friday).

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily.

Her Majesty has appointed the Hon. Lady Biddulph to be lady in attendance on Princess Beatrice, the appointment of lady superintendent to the Royal family having ceased at the death of Lady Caroline Barrington.

The Queen was represented at the funeral of Lady Caroline Barrington by Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Christian, and the Marquis of Lorne were present at the funeral. Beautiful floral wreaths were placed upon the coffin which had been sent by the Queen and the Princesses.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has succeeded the Hon. Evelyn Paget as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Colonel Du Plat and Colonel J. C. M'Neill have succeeded Major-General H. Ponsonby and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

#### THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Teck, and Prince Louis of Battenberg. The Queen entered the Throne-Room accompanied by the Royal personages in the customary state. Various presentations in the diplomatic circle took place, and in the general circle nearly 250 presentations were made to her Majesty.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train trimmed with crape and jet embroidery, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and stomacher of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Victoria and Albert order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress and train of paille poult de soie, richly embroidered in paille and nacre, with draperies of tulle embroidered to correspond; guirlandes of marguerites, buttercups, field-daisies, and poppies. Head-dress: a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil. Ornaments of diamonds, pearls, and sapphires. Orders: Victoria and Albert, Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Louis of Hesse wore a pale lavender dress, with violet velvet, Brussels lace, and violet and white flowers. Ornaments: Diadem, necklace, stomacher, and bracelets of diamonds. Orders: Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, St. Isabel of Portugal, and the Prussian, Bavarian, and Hessian Orders for Care of the Wounded in 1870.

#### COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

The Queen will be present at a review of the troops in camp at Aldershot on Monday next.

The first state concert this season will be given on the 12th inst., at Buckingham Palace.

Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on the 29th inst. A Levee will be held by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, on the 31st inst., at St. James's Palace.

The Queen's first state ball of the season will take place on Thursday, June 3, at Buckingham Palace.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Louis of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess on Thursday week, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Louis of Battenberg were present at the "Royal private view" of pictures at the Royal Academy. The Prince gave a dinner at Marlborough House the following evening to Count de Saltza, Admiral Lagercrantz, Baron de Beckfriis, Baron de Mecklenburg, and Mr. Oscar Dickson, the members of the deputation who were appointed by the King of Sweden and Norway to represent the Grand Lodge of Sweden at the installation of his Royal Highness as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England. The Duke of Connaught was present. The

Prince, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenberg, dined with the president and council of the Royal Academy of Arts at Burlington House on Saturday. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. R. Dale officiated. The Duke of Connaught and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse visited their Royal Highnesses on Monday and remained to luncheon. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Duchess of Teck lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Tuesday. After luncheon Madame Hagar exhibited her performing dog before their Royal Highnesses. Prince and Princess Christian remain at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess. In the evening the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Connaught, went to Her Majesty's Opera. The Prince was installed on Wednesday evening, at Freemasons' Hall as First Principal of Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Archmasons of England. The Prince and Princess and Prince Louis of Battenberg dined with the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharajah at their residence in Grafton-street, and were afterwards present at a dance given by Lord and Lady Alfred Paget at their residence in Queen Anne-street, at which were also present the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

The Hon. Mrs. Coke has succeeded Lady Suffield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess; and Major Russell has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House, on Monday, from Eastwell Park.

The Duke of Cambridge dined with Mr. Justice and Lady Diana Huddleston, on Wednesday, at their residence in Ennismore-gardens.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Kilmarnock and Miss L'Estrange, sister of Lady Muncaster.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Swedish Minister, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Marchioness Camden, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Earl and Countess of Verulam, Viscountess Combermere, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lady Dashwood, and Lady Northcote.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Wiltshire Society was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday.

Lord Chichester presided over the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society, on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall. The report stated that the income had been £173,000, and the expenditure £174,000. Regret was expressed that the supply of students was somewhat less than had been expected.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a banquet given in Willis's Rooms, on Thursday week, to Sir George Bowen, the Governor of Victoria. Sir George stated his experience in the colonies since he assumed the Governorship of Queensland in 1859, and concluded with a reference to the prospects of Australian federation.

At a conference of the Metropolitan Poor-Rate League, held in the Cannon-street Hotel, on Tuesday, to consider the position, expenditure, and policy of the School Board, resolutions were passed condemning the unnecessary expenditure of the board, their aggressive policy against the voluntary system, the high standard adopted in their course of education, and their compulsory power over parents. It was further resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Premier and place their views before him.

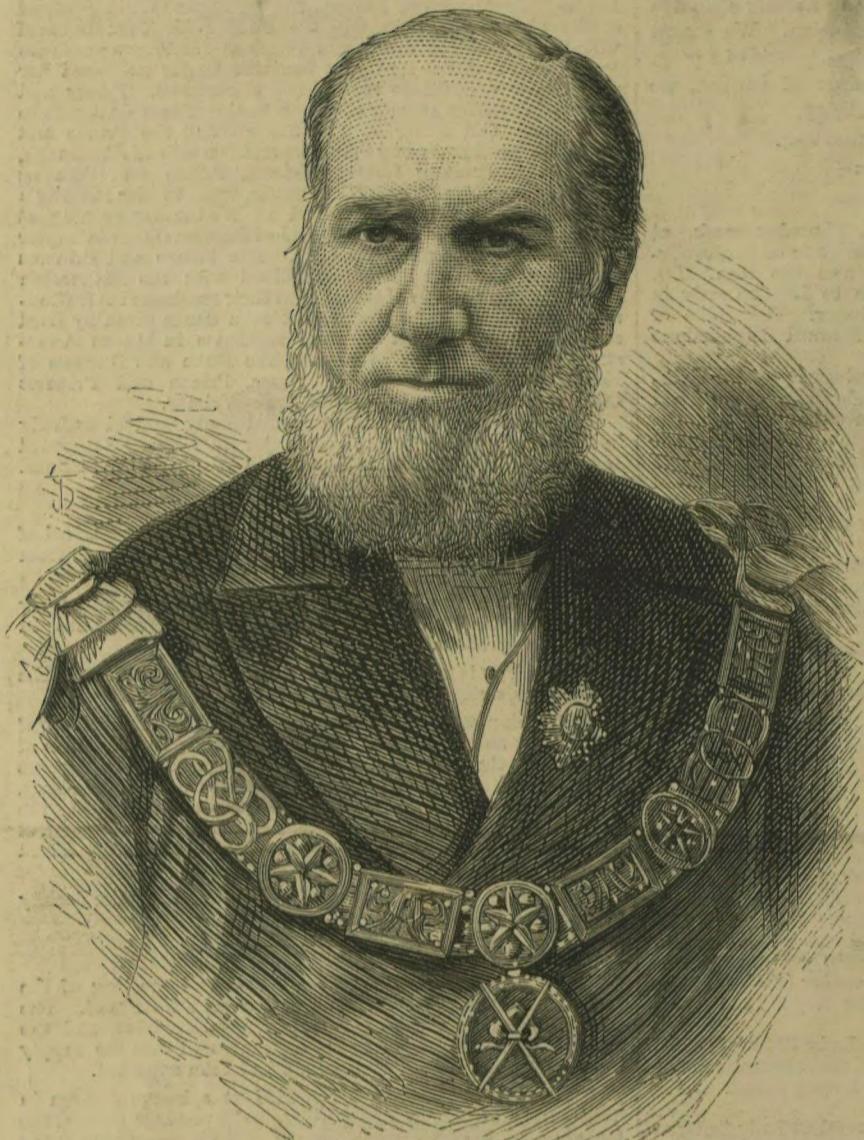
Shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday evening there was considerable excitement in the neighbourhood of Farringdon Market at the descent of a balloon in that part of the City. It turned out that, as an accessory of a fete given by Messrs. Sanger, there had been a balloon ascent about two hours previously from Nunhead. Mr. Youens, the occupant of the car, after having been driven hither and thither by opposing currents, in the course of which he narrowly escaped coming into collision with the dome of St. Paul's, descended at Farringdon Market without injury.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, yesterday week, it was decided by a majority of thirty-four against five to reject the proposed Mill-lane site for the Hampstead Hospital, to decline the consideration of any fresh offer, and to abide by the site previously chosen. It is stated to be the board's intention that the Hampstead Hospital shall only be used for the reception of infectious cases in the event of such an epidemic arising as would render the hospitals at Homerton and Stockwell unable to provide for the patients sent to them, and the Hampstead residents are invited to point out any precautions they think might reasonably be taken for the protection of the neighbourhood.

Professor Fawcett, M.P., was among the speakers, on Monday, in a discussion of the Farmers' Club on the Agricultural Holdings Bill. He strongly insisted upon the necessity for securing tenant right, complained of the introduction of the bill in the first instance in the House of Lords, and greatly objected to its permissive character. A motion in favour of making the bill practically effective was passed.—At a meeting of the Council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, on Tuesday, a motion was adopted concurring in the main principle of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, so far as it provided that compensation should be given to the tenants for improvements unexhausted at the close of their tenancies.

The number of births registered in London last week was 2449, and of deaths 1532. The births were one below, while the deaths exceeded by 80 the average numbers. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the four previous weeks had steadily declined from 28 to 24 per 1000, further fell last week to 23. There were 11 deaths from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 96 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, 15 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four preceding weeks had declined from 534 to 438, further decreased last week to 375, but exceeded the corrected average number for the corresponding week in the last ten years by 104; 217 resulted from bronchitis, and 104 from pneumonia. In the Greater London 2921 births and 1806 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.2 and 22.4 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 18.8 and 1.9 per 1000 respectively, against 23.2 and 2.9 in Inner London. The mean temperature was 52.1, being 3.2 above the average.

## GRAND OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF FREEMASONS.



SIR ALBERT WOODS, GRAND DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES.



MR. JOHN HERVEY, GRAND SECRETARY.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FREEMASONS.

Our last week's publication contained a large Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. E. M. Haigh, Grand Steward, showing the scene in the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, on Wednesday week, at the solemn installation of his Royal Highness in the throne of the Grand Master of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons in England. This was an occasion of high interest to the fraternity, which has substantial claims to our respect, as we have observed, for the purity of its moral aims, the social utility of its action, and the institutions of charity, philanthropy, and education it supports, both in the neighbourhood of London and in other places. The aggregate number of Masons subscribing to lodges all over the world is now estimated at half a million; but the initiated in this mystic craft, including those not connected with any lodge, may perhaps be nearly one million altogether. The number of lodges is nearly eight thousand, under the rule of about seventy independent Grand Lodges. Passing over the mediæval system of builders' secret guilds or trades unions, which belong to "operative Masonry," we learn that the regular establishment of "specu-

lative or theoretical Masonry, as an institution separate from the operative branch, was made in the year 1717, when, there being four working lodges in London, these united and formed a Grand Lodge, Anthony Sayer being the first Grand Master. During the first few years of the existence of the Grand Lodge the ritual was established precisely in the form now used; it

the latter Prince was elected Grand Master. In 1786 Prince William Henry Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was initiated, and on his accession to the throne became Grand Patron. In 1792 the then Prince of Wales, afterwards Prince Regent and King George IV., was installed Grand Master in the presence of his brother, the Duke of York, at a splendid festival at Freemasons' Hall. The Dukes of Cumberland, Gloucester, Kent, and Sussex at that time took an active part in Freemasonry, and it was through the exertions of the two last-named Princes that the Grand Lodges of London and York were united in the year 1813. In 1823 the Duke of York became Master of the Prince of Wales Lodge, and after him the Duke of Clarence. The Duke of Sussex was Grand Master of England during thirty years. Coming to our own time, the Duke of Connaught (Prince Arthur) was initiated by his brother, the Prince of Wales, in March, 1874, and Prince Leopold was made a Mason quite recently. Francis of Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, afterwards Emperor of Germany, was raised to his third degree in this country, and since his time Freemasonry has flourished in

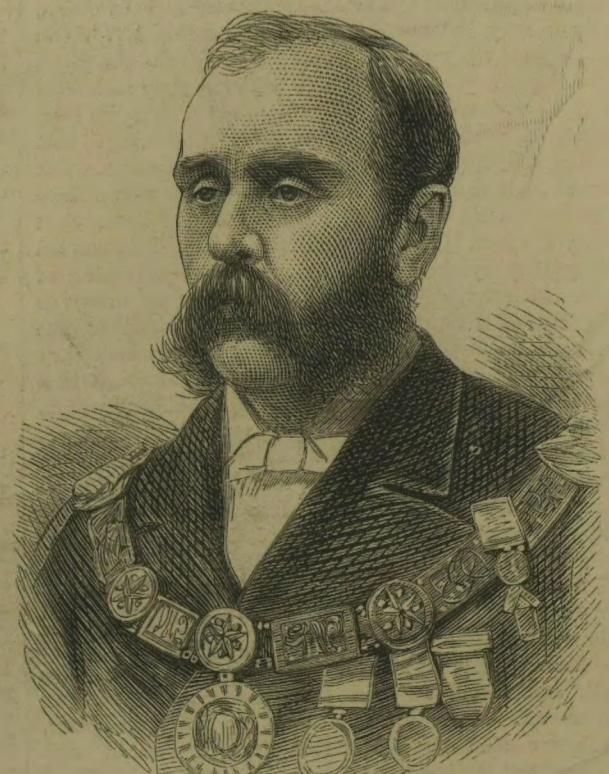


MR. T. FENN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CEREMONIES.



REV. R. P. BENT, GRAND CHAPLAIN.

bears internal evidence of having received considerable additions and modifications in the style of the eighteenth century, but it is undoubtedly based upon the ancient form, and preserves the mediæval ceremonies. The first member of the aristocracy connected with the institution after the revival was the Duke of Montagu, fourth Grand Master. The fifth Grand Master was the Duke of Wharton, who, like the Marquis of Ripon, so recently in office, subsequently became a Roman Catholic. The Grand Masters since his time have always been men of the highest rank. The first stone of Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen-street, Holborn, was laid on May 1, 1775, and there were great rejoicings amongst the brethren. A few years previously the Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland had been made Masons, and in 1782



MR. J. B. MONCKTON, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES.



AMERICAN SKETCHES: SALOON OF A STEAM-BOAT.

HENRY LINTON

Germany. Frederick the Great of Prussia was a Grand Master; the present Emperor of Germany and his son, the Crown Prince, are both enthusiastic Masons. In Russia, France, and Sweden the institution has been patronised and encouraged by the princes and nobles in each country, and every year shows a great numerical increase. In London and the suburbs at the present time there are upwards of 200 lodges, and there are more than 1500 lodges affiliated with the Grand Lodge of England. The number of Masons connected with them is about 170,000. Scotland has nearly 100,000, and Ireland about half that number.

Some account of the ceremony at the Royal Albert Hall, which was performed in an assembly of seven or eight thousand English Freemasons, was given in our last. The Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, presided over the Grand Lodge, whose proceedings began with the reading of the minutes of the Prince's election, at the last quarterly meeting, to be Grand Master. A deputation was then formed, consisting of six Provincial Grand Masters, six Past Grand Wardens, and the Grand Officers—namely, the Grand Chaplains, Treasurer, Registrar, President of General Purposes Board, Secretary, and Director of Ceremonies, with four Grand Stewards, to meet the Prince and conduct him into the Grand Lodge. They entered in procession to the strains of the organist playing a march. A prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain. His Royal Highness was placed on the right hand of the throne, having Lord Carnarvon on his right hand. The Duke of Connaught sat in a chair near his brother. The Prince of Wales bent forward while the Pro-Grand Master put the chain and badge of his new office about his neck. After an instant's pause there was a sound of trumpets, which was the signal for Sir Albert Woods, Grand Director of Ceremonies, to make proclamation in this form:—

"Be it known that the Most High, Most Puissant, and Most Illustrious Prince, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, Earl of Chester, Carrick, and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, and Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., K.P., K.T., G.C.B., Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, has been elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of Freemasonry in England. Whom the Great Architect of the Universe long preserveth!"

Our Illustration on the front page of this Number shows the group around the throne when the Grand Director of Ceremonies made the above proclamation. Lord Carnarvon then addressed the Prince in a speech to which his Royal Highness made the reply we gave last week. Deputations from the Grand Lodges of Scotland, Ireland, and Sweden, with addresses from those of France and Italy, were presented to his Royal Highness. He proceeded to make the appointments of Pro-Grand Master (Lord Carnarvon) and Deputy Grand Master (Lord Skelmersdale) for the ensuing year, and the installation of those noblemen was performed. The Grand Wardens, Grand Chaplains, and all the other grand officers for the year were announced; the following is a complete list of them for 1875:—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master; the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro-Grand Master; Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master; the Marquis of Hamilton, Senior Grand Warden; the Lord Mayor, Junior Grand Warden; the Rev. James Simpson, D.C.L., and the Rev. Spencer Robert Wigmore, Grand Chaplains; Samuel Tompkins, Grand Treasurer; Eneas J. M'Intyre, Q.C., Grand Registrar; John Hervey, Grand Secretary; Ernest Emil Wendt, Grand Secretary for German Correspondence; Montague J. Guest and William Speed, Senior Grand Deacons; Robert Gray and Frederick P. Morell, Junior Grand Deacons; Frederick P. Cockerell, Grand Superintendent of Works; Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Samuel G. Homfray, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; Mr. R. Woodman, Grand Sword-bearer; Wilhelm Kuhe, Grand Organist; John Wright, Grand Pursuivant; Eleazar P. Albert, Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Charles B. Payne, Grand Tyler.

The portraits of several of the Grand Officers who acted upon this occasion are engraved for our Journal. The Grand Director of Ceremonies is Sir Albert William Woods, well known as Garter King-at-Arms, of the Heralds' College, Queen Victoria-street. His father, the late Sir William Woods, held the same office from 1838 to 1842. Sir Albert Woods entered the College as Portcullis Pursuivant in 1838, was appointed Lancaster Herald in 1841, and became Registrar in 1866; he succeeded the late Sir Charles George Young, as Garter, in October, 1869, and was thereupon knighted. He also holds the offices of Registrar and Secretary to the Order of the Bath, Registrar to the Order of the Star of India, and King-at-Arms to the Order of St. Michael and St. George; besides which he is, among the Freemasons, Grand Director of Ceremonies, with the rank of Past Grand Warden. His portrait is from a photograph by Mr. E. M. Haigh (late Herbert Watkins and Haigh), 213, Regent-street.

The other portraits are those of Mr. John Hervey, officially serving the institution of Masonry as Grand Secretary; Mr. John Brodrick Monckton, Town Clerk of the City of London (formerly a solicitor at Maidstone), who is President of the Board of General Purposes; Mr. Thomas Fenn (of Threadneedle-street), who has the rank of Past Grand Deacon, having been, during four or five years, assistant to Sir Albert Woods in the office of Grand Director of Ceremonies; and the Rev. Robert Paul Bent (Vicar of Melchbourne, Bedfordshire), who was Senior Grand Chaplain in the past year, but who is succeeded by the Rev. Canon Simpson, Vicar of Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland. These portraits are from photographs by Mr. Haigh, as above mentioned.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons, which is an institution more or less connected with the hierarchy of the Masonic Craft, but independent of the Grand Lodge, installed the Prince of Wales in the office of its First Principal, on Wednesday last, in the Temple at Freemasons' Hall. His Royal Highness takes this office by virtue of his election as Grand Master of the Order.

#### AN AMERICAN STEAM-BOAT.

The boats navigating the rivers and bays of the United States are constructed on a scale of magnificence quite unknown to European waters. They have sometimes been spoken of by travellers as "floating palaces." They are indeed built and furnished with no sparing of expense. One of the largest of these boats is the Bristol, which was built seven or eight years ago for the line between New York and Boston. Her cabins extend almost the entire length of the vessel, and are so spacious that 300 persons can be provided each with a separate sleeping-room. The grand saloon is not unlike a hall in a palace. Above the first tier of rooms extends a gallery, which forms an agreeable promenade during the evening hours, especially at the time when the band is filling the air with musical sounds to enliven the social assembly. Light is supplied by numerous gas jets; but in the centre of the saloon there are chandeliers, large enough for the illumination of a theatre, and held in their places by gilded chains attached to the woodwork of the boat. Beneath this saloon is a large cabin, which serves as a supper-room in the early part

of the evening and as a dormitory after the supper has been cleared away. Six hundred persons can be provided with beds without any lying on the floor; and there is an extra supply of mattresses which can be spread in the cabins, so that altogether 800 passengers may be accommodated in the Bristol or in her sister boat the Providence more comfortably than one tenth that number in the ordinary boats that cross the English Channel. The following are the dimensions of the hull of this great steam-boat:—Length, 373 ft.; beam, 83 ft.; depth, 16 ft.; measurement, 3000 tons. There are six decks—the orlop, the cabin-deck, the main-deck, the promenade, the gallery, and the hurricane-deck. The length of the grand saloon is 275 ft.; its breadth, 28 ft.; and its height, 21 ft. An inspection of the cabins of one of these American vessels is calculated to astonish travellers whose steam-boat experience has been confined to the British Channel or to the German and Swiss lakes and rivers.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, May 6

Preparations are already being made throughout France in anticipation of the elections to the new Senate, although neither the party leaders in the Assembly nor the Government itself have come to any determination with regard to the date at which these elections shall be held. Even the period of the dissolution of the Versailles Assembly has not yet been decided on—the Vice-President of the Council being disinclined, it is said, to hasten it in accordance with the wish of the majority of his colleagues, so as to allow of the general elections taking place during the ensuing autumn. One important step in advance has, however, been made—the architect's plans for the accommodation of the two Chambers at Versailles have been approved of, subject to ratification by the Assembly itself. The proposal is to instal the latter body in a new building to be erected on the site of a former block which stood in the centre of the Cour Verte, and from which members will be able to pass conveniently into the numerous galleries of the south wing of the Versailles palace, several of which it is proposed shall be retained for their use, and notably the magnificent Galerie des Batailles, which is to form the library. It is further suggested that another new building shall be erected for the Senate north of that in which the Assembly will itself sit; but, as that august body is to be afforded an opportunity of expressing its own ideas upon the subject, it is proposed that it shall be temporarily accommodated in the theatre, on this being vacated by the Assembly.

The Paris Salon this year has again several striking battle-pieces, one of the most realistic of these representations being, as usual, by the young painter De Neuville, who reproduces for us the "Setting Fire to a Fortified House at Villersexel." Some Prussians have barricaded themselves inside the building, through the crenelated walls of which they are discharging a murderous volley against a party of French soldiers, who, after piling up straw and faggots against both doors and windows, are engaged in setting fire to them. The picture, however, which for the moment excites most curiosity is the dashing cavalry charge, hung in the Salon d'Honneur, with the title, to which a double meaning is universally ascribed, of "Forward!" and the principal figure in which is the Marshal-President of the Republic. Another favourite is Lafon's "Halt of General Charette's Troops." Among various pictorial incidents of the siege of Paris are "Skirmishers at Malmais," by Bellecour, which has afforded opportunity for the introduction of a score of portraits of well-known artists, and Detaille's representation of a "Regiment Passing along the Boulevards," wherein figure numerous Paris notabilities.

Another balloon was sent up on a scientific expedition from Paris, on Sunday last; and although a rent in the canvas delayed the ascent for no less than three hours and a half, it was finally made, but, as might have been divined, with no particularly satisfactory results, the altitude attained being only about 4000 yards. At this height the thermometer marked the temperature as four degrees below freezing-point in the shade, while it was twelve degrees above on the side of the balloon exposed to the influence of the sun's rays. The aeronauts took up with them some small animals and birds to ascertain the extreme height at which these could exist, but failed to find the desired opportunity of subjecting them to a satisfactory test. One of the birds died, not, however, from over rarefaction of the atmosphere, but through an escape of gas. The balloon descended safely the same evening in the department of the Aube, about forty leagues from Paris.

At the Paris Assizes the Clamart band of malefactors, fourteen in number, have just been tried, charged with participation in the murder of an old lady residing in the Rue de Vaugirard, in October last, under circumstances of great deliberation and extreme atrocity. Three of the prisoners who took actual part in the murder have been condemned to death, four others were sentenced to penal servitude for terms varying from fifteen years to life, two were ordered to be imprisoned for four years, and one to undergo six years' seclusion, the remaining four having been acquitted.

##### SPAIN.

King Alfonso has given an audience to Monsignor Simeoni, the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, and has been assured by him of the Pope's affectionate sentiments. His Majesty, in reply, said he regarded the mission of the Nuncio as a proof of the reconciliation of the Church with the Spanish nation.

King Alfonso, accompanied by the Ministers and public authorities, attended a religious service, on Sunday morning, in memory of the Spanish sailors who were killed in the bombardment of Callao on May 2, 1866. His Majesty was afterwards present at a service in memory of the persons who lost their lives at the massacre in Madrid in 1808.

Victories are claimed by the Carlists for their leader, Saballs, at Breda and Sancta Coloma, and for Castello in Aragon.

Several more Carlists are said to have joined the Cabrera movement.

##### BELGIUM.

Two Royal decrees appoint as Ministers of State M. Dolez, late President of the Chamber of Representatives, and Vicomte Vilain Quatorze, who formerly was in the Cabinet.

Count d'Aspremont-Lynden, the Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday, read the reply he had sent to the last German note. In this it was intimated that Belgium would be willing to act with the other Powers on the questions raised by Germany, and that she is resolved to fulfil her duties to the extent assigned to them by international law. The Minister afterwards referred to the Duchesne affair, and said that, whatever be the result of the inquiry, the Government would honourably conform to the declarations they had addressed to Berlin.

##### ITALY.

The Installation of Signor Cadorna, late Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, as President of the Council of State, took place yesterday week.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday week, after some explanations from the Ministry, the bill modifying the jurisdiction of the Italian Consulate in Egypt was adopted by 217 votes against 13.

During Saturday's sitting Signor Laporta brought forward an interpellation on the subject of the relations between Church and State in Italy. The Minister of Public Worship, in reply, remarked that no acts of rebellion had recently been committed by the clergy, but promised to bring in a bill for the administration of ecclesiastical property, and the President of the Council contended that, in the conflict with the Church, each nation must act for itself.

On Tuesday Signor Minghetti, the Minister of Finance, brought in a bill for enabling the Government to obtain an advance of 15,000,000 lire on the revenue which will be yielded by the sale of the public domains. This measure is a substitute for the bill authorising the issue of new tobacco monopoly bonds. Signor Vigliani, the Minister of Justice, replied to the interpellation submitted on the previous day by Signor Mancini respecting the relations between Church and State. He said the question of the hon. member was an impeachment of the ecclesiastical policy of the Ministry. The accusation was only based upon suppositions which he showed to be unfounded, and upon censures directed against the Papal Guarantee Law—a Legislative act which was in harmony with the exceptional position occupied by Italy. In conclusion, the Minister stated that the sole aim of the Cabinet was to regulate the relations between the two Powers in accordance with the existing law. Signor Mancini maintained his views, and moved an order of the day calling upon the Ministry to defend the dignity of the nation, the laws, and the rights of the State, and to bring in immediately a bill regulating the tenure of ecclesiastical property, on the basis of liberty, for the lower ranks of the clergy and the laity.

The Pope, in receiving a deputation of a thousand French pilgrims, contrasted his position with that of Pius V., who fought against the Turks with his own fleets and armies, while Pius IX. is a prisoner in his own palace, his only weapons being prayer and an exemplary life.

##### GERMANY.

On Monday morning the Emperor William returned to Berlin from Wiesbaden. His Majesty is in excellent health.

It is announced from Berlin that the Emperor of Russia is expected there on Monday next, and that he will remain until the 13th. During his stay there will be several Court festivities, and a review will be held at Potsdam. The Crown Prince will return from Italy expressly to meet his Majesty. On the 22nd the King of Sweden is expected in Berlin.

The bill for the suppression of convents and monasteries in Prussia has been signed by the Emperor.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the third reading of the bill relating to the administration of Church property was passed, on Saturday last, by 238 votes to 82, and the Minister of Public Worship then brought in the bill for the suppression of religious orders in Prussia, which has received the Royal signature. All existing establishments are prohibited from receiving new members and must be dissolved within six months. Those orders devoting themselves to the relief of the sick will be allowed to exist during the Emperor's pleasure and under State supervision. The property of the dissolved bodies is to be temporarily administered by the State. An Imperial decree has been promulgated summoning the Federal Council to assemble at Berlin on the 10th inst. All the sections of the Diet, with the exception of the Centre party, have agreed to adopt, without modification, the first and second readings of the bill for the suppression of monasteries.

Two more Catholic clergymen have been arrested on account of the recent excommunication in Posen, and a Dean has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for a similar act.

Professor Ewald, of Göttingen University, a distinguished Oriental scholar, who was also a member of the German Parliament, died on Tuesday.

##### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor Francis Joseph gave a dinner at Ragusa, on Thursday week, in honour of the Turkish Envoys sent to welcome him. Next day his Majesty entertained a large company at a dinner at which the Russian and Albanian Bishops were present. His Majesty proposed the following toast:—"To the health of my very dear brother and friend his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, whose birthday we celebrate to-day." A military band played the Russian anthem, and the Emperor, as well as all present, remained standing until its conclusion. The Turkish and Russian dignitaries and officers present were decorated with Austrian orders by the Emperor.

His Majesty arrived at Cattaro on Sunday. Prince Stourdza, the Diplomatic Agent of Roumania, was received in audience, and greeted his Majesty in the name of Prince Charles. The Prince of Montenegro, accompanied by archimandrites, senators, and a numerous body-guard, arrived on Monday morning. The Prince alighted at the house of the burgomaster, where he received a visit from the suite of the Emperor of Austria. At noon the Prince, accompanied by the members of his suite, paid a visit to his Majesty, who shortly afterwards returned the visit.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Budget came on for discussion. The Minister of Finance, replying to Herr Senneyey's criticisms upon the Estimates, demonstrated that the Treasury returns for the first quarter of 1875 showed by no means a decrease, but, on the contrary, an increase in the revenue, which would even be augmented by the new laws on taxation. In submitting the Budget to the new Diet the Government would make a statement of its financial programme. To demand that statement at present would be unjust.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Upper House a bill for the reorganisation of the judicial tribunals was rejected by a small majority after a speech from Count Mailath, the President of the House, pointing out that the bill offered no financial advantages and would be prejudicial to the independence of the Judges.

##### DENMARK.

In Saturday's sitting of the Folketing the Budget came on for discussion. M. Fornesbeck, the President of the Council, declared that the Government would be compelled to dissolve the House and establish a provisional Budget according to the requirement of the Ministry if the former were not voted in the regular way by Whitsuntide, by which time the provisions of the temporary Budget sanctioned by the House would expire.

##### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The confirmation of the Crown Prince (the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes) took place in the chapel in the Royal Castle of Stockholm, in the presence of the King and Queen of Sweden, the Dukes of Gothland, Västergötland, and Nerike, brothers of the King, as well as the Queen Dowager, relict of the late King Oscar and mother of the present King. The members of the Diet, the Knights of the Seraphim (the highest Swedish decoration), the Swedish and Norwegian members of the Privy Council, as well as

several of the highest military and civil officials, were also present. The examination in the doctrines of the Evangelical Lutheran profession, to which the Prince as well as the nation belongs, was made by Bishop Bring, the tutor of the young Crown Prince, while the benediction was performed by Archbishop Sundberg.

The Norwegian Storthing has rejected by a considerable majority all proposals for the introduction of civil marriage, whether compulsory or permissive; even in cases where the persons marrying are of different religious beliefs.

## INDIA.

Sir Douglas Forsyth is going on a mission to Burmah, and an amicable settlement of difficulties is anticipated. It is reported (says the *Times*' correspondent) that Sir Douglas will be instructed to demand not only the settlement of the Western Karenne boundary question, but also a full explanation of the conduct of the King with reference to the Yunan exploring expedition.

Slight disturbances have occurred at Baroda, and the wife of the Guicowar has been sent to Bombay.

Lord Hobart's remains were interred with military honours, last week, in the church of Fort George, at Madras.

Lord Lytton, her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, was offered, and has declined, the Governorship of Madras.

At Berne, on Monday, the international postal treaty was ratified by the representatives of all the States belonging to the postal union, and also by the French delegate.

The Queen has appointed Prince Tewfik Pasha to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India.

The Shah has presented to the Corporation of Berlin a handsomely-bound copy of his diary in token of his appreciation of their hospitality.

The King of Italy has conferred the Order of the Crown of Italy upon Captain W. J. Wyatt, author of "The Austro-Italian War."

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope state that Sir Garnet Wolseley has been enthusiastically received in Natal, and that his speeches in reply to addresses have made a most favourable impression.

Large discoveries of gold have been made at the South African diggings. One exportation was valued at £10,000, and several nuggets of nine to eleven pounds weight have been found.

On their arrival at Fez, the British mission to the Court of the Sultan of Morocco was received by the Governor of the town with a body of military, and some days afterwards Sir John Drummond Hay presented his credentials to the Sultan.

Three letters addressed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., give an elaborate analysis of the case against the Guicowar. In the opinion of Mr. Stephen the evidence was sufficient to convict the Guicowar of an attempt to murder Colonel Phayre. His main points are two—first, that the evidence incriminating the Guicowar was in itself worthy of belief; and, secondly, that the theory on which the defence strove to discredit it involved greater improbabilities than the case it was designed to combat.

The Director-General of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia has, according to a *Times* telegram, received a telegram from Mr. Cunliffe Owen, the British Commissioner, asking for an increase of the space assigned to Great Britain in the exhibition building. Instead of 47,000 square feet, the extent assigned, he asks for 94,000 ft.—Berlin merchants are signing an address to the Emperor petitioning for an exhibition of industry to be held at the German capital in 1878. The exhibition is to include only German manufacturers.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Blakely, Dr. John E., to be Prebendary of Husthwaite in York Cathedral. Bourne, W. St. Hill; Vicar of Pinner. Brodrick, the Hon. Alan; Vicar of Godalming, Surrey. Burra, T. F., Curate of Byfleet, Weybridge; Vicar of Flamstead, Rochester. Davies, George Daniel; Curate of Llandrindod with Cenfylls, Radnorshire. French, T. Valpy; Rector of St. Ebbs's, Oxford. Hardman, Charlton J.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Liverpool. Holmes, Melville; Vicar of Wadsley, Sheffield. Jackson, Edward; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral. McCormick, Joseph; Vicar of St. Peter's, Deptford; Vicar of Hull. Price, John; Rector of Llanfagan, Brecon. Stanton, Vincent H.; one of the Bishop of Ely's Examining Chaplains. Squire, Edward B.; Second Cursal Prebendary in St. David's Cathedral. Tombs, Joseph, Rector of Burton, Pemroke; Curate of Rhosmark.

The Bishop of Lincoln has contributed £1000 in aid of the erection of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Andrew, in the parish of St. Peter-at-Gowts, Lincoln.

The Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral are about to expend between £2000 and £3000 in the restoration of the west front of that cathedral.

The visitation of the churchwardens of the archdeaconry of London will be held, on Friday next, the 14th inst., at St. Sepulchre's Church, commencing at nine o'clock a.m.

Last Sunday the fifth of the series of sermons on the use and abuse of the world was preached, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, by the Rev. F. Pigou, Vicar of Doncaster and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, who selected club life as his special topic.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Thornton, Vicar of St. George's, Birmingham, was consecrated last Saturday to the Bishopric of Ballarat. The ceremony took place in Westminster Abbey; and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Ely, Melbourne, and Goulburn were the officiating prelates.

The new church erected in Prebend-square, Islington, at the cost of the Clothworkers' Company, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of London. The building has cost £8400, and there are seats to accommodate 500 persons, the whole being free, with the exception of fifty, reserved for the members of the Court of Clothworkers.

The Church of St. Martin, Lewes-road, Brighton, which has been erected to the memory of the Rev. Henry Michel Wagner, for fifty years Vicar of that parish, was opened last Saturday, and consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester. It has been built by the sons of the deceased, at the cost of about £15,000, and will accommodate 1500 persons on the floor space.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The Abbott Scholarship has this year been awarded to Mr. Bruton, commoner of Queen's College.

The following gentlemen have been nominated to fellowships at Hereford College:—The Rev. George Edward Jeans, B.A., Pembroke College; the Rev. Edward Liddell Balmar, M.A.,

Hertford College; and the Rev. George Henry Gwilliam, M.A., of Jesus College.

The college boat-races began on Wednesday, continuing for eight days.

The secretary to the legacy for the Oxford local examinations has issued a list of the centres at which the examinations will be held this year, and also a tabular statement of the subjects in which the candidates offer themselves for examination. It appears that this year there are 519 senior candidates, of which number 185 are girls; and 1352 junior candidates, of which number 226 are girls. In 1874 the number of senior candidates was 478, of whom 155 were girls; and 1453 juniors, of whom 197 were girls, thus showing a total increase this year of senior candidates of 41, and of 30 in the number of girls, over that of last year, and a total decrease this year of 101 in the number of juniors. The examinations will commence this year simultaneously at twenty-eight centres (as against twenty-five last year), two of which, Boston and Salisbury, are new centres. At twenty-one centres there will be an examination for girls. Windsor disappears as a centre this year.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor announced on Tuesday that the Burney prize has not been adjudged.

The election of a member of the council of the Senate of the University, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Arthur Holmes, took place on Tuesday in the Senate House: eighty-four votes were recorded for Mr. Patrick, of Magdalene, and sixty-one for Mr. Sandys, of St. John's.

Mr. A. W. Streane, B.A., Scholar of Emmanuel, and Mr. G. Chrystal, B.A., Scholar of St. Peter's, have been elected to Fellowships at Corpus.

The second Winchester Reading Prize has been adjudged to G. C. Macaulay, Trinity. No first prize was awarded.

At a Congregation held last week it was decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Music upon Mr. G. A. Macfarren, the recently-elected Professor of Music, and also the degree of M.A. upon Mr. James Dewar, the Jacksonian Professor of Experimental Physics.

The winter session at Glasgow University was closed with the usual ceremony of graduation and the conferring of honorary degrees. In his address the Rev. Principal Caird paid a warm tribute to the new Lord Chancellor of the University, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, and to Professor Lushington, who retires from the Greek Chair after thirty-six years' teaching.

The Rev. Dr. Brette, of Christ's Hospital, has been elected by the Senate of the University of London examiner in the University. Dr. Brette held the position from 1865 to 1870.

At Westminster School the annual election of scholars to Christ Church, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, was held as usual on Tuesday. P. G. L. Webb, W. C. Ryde, and W. H. A. Cowell obtained Christ Church scholarships; and E. V. Arnold, G. M. Hill, and F. Whitehead, Trinity College Exhibitions. E. V. Arnold had previously obtained a foundation scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, and declined a triplet exhibition; these fell to the lot of Mr. G. M. Hill and C. F. Brickdale, a gratuity being voted to E. V. Arnold. The new candidates for the foundation were afterwards elected, H. Lowry captain.

Mr. Richard Enfield, of Nottingham, writes to explain that the offer of £10,000 as an endowment of University education in Nottingham made by him was made on behalf of a friend who desires to remain unknown.

Mr. Herbert Green, F.C.S., M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, has been appointed science master at the United Services' College, Westward Ho. A laboratory is to be fitted up under his supervision, and it is intended to place natural science on an equal footing with languages and mathematics as a means of education. Mr. Green has been for some years science master at Victoria College, Jersey. Mr. W. C. Crofts, B.A., late scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been appointed to a classical mastership in the same school.

Bishop Claughton, acting for the Bishop of the diocese, after confirming, on Tuesday, about twenty of the pupils, laid the foundation stone of the new choir of the chapel at Forest School, Walthamstow. Mr. Morgan, one of the vice-presidents of the school, gave an account of its early history, and of the steps taken by himself, Dr. Jelf (the late principal of King's College), Dr. Gilderdale, and Mr. Wm. Cotton, in building the original chapel, and pointed out the necessity for the present enlargement.

A very large portion of St. James's Hall, Liverpool, was destroyed by fire about midnight on Saturday.

Mr. Daniel B. Baldwin has been elected coroner for the district of Royston, Herts, vacant by the death of Mr. Sworder.

The Corporation of Preston have completed new waterworks which will give the town an increased supply of water of between six and seven million gallons per day.

In the place of the late Alderman Thomas Dalby Reeve, the Town Council of Margate have selected Alderman Pickering to the office of Mayor.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will begin at the London University on July 6, the medical inspection taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Linlithgow county meeting, yesterday week, it was agreed to erect a memorial tablet, with medallion likeness, on the spot where the Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, was shot, in 1570, by James Hamilton, of Bothwell-Haugh.

Approving generally of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, the Shropshire Chamber of Commerce last Saturday condemned its permissive character as likely to render it inoperative in cases where it is most needed.

The Italian newspapers announce the discovery at Pompeii of a painting said to be of more importance than any hitherto brought to light. It represents Laocoön according to the description given by Virgil. Its state of preservation is such as to warrant a hope that it may be found possible to remove it to the museum.

M. Michel Chevalier was entertained on Thursday week by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and was presented with an address at the Townhall. In reply to the toast of his health, he paid a warm tribute to the memory of Mr. Cobden, and suggested that the names of Messrs. Cobden and Bright should be emblazoned on the walls of the Chamber. He was proud to be the humble follower of these great men, and to carry out their work in his own country.—On the following day he was presented with an address by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and in the evening dined with the Chamber.—He visited Derby on Saturday, and received an address at the Guildhall from the Chamber of Commerce, and was entertained in the evening by the president of the Chamber at a dinner in the Masonic Hall.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "HE WON'T HURT YOU."

The pretty air of protecting mastery with which this gentle child, in Mr. Heywood Hardy's picture, assures us that the noble animal shall not do us any harm, is a pleasant exhibition of natural humour. As for the dog, he is almost worthy to have been a pup of the same litter with one of Sir E. Landseer's most famous specimens of the race. As they come along the garden path, and through the shrubbery, to meet papa's visitors in a most friendly fashion, they present here such a loving association of formidable strength with sweet and gracious innocence, as the poet Spenser has imagined in the figures of Una and the Lion. We are not disposed to be at all afraid of either of these beautiful creatures, and we feel that the artist has done a good deed in setting forth their amiable companionship. The picture was in one of the exhibitions at the Dudley Gallery.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

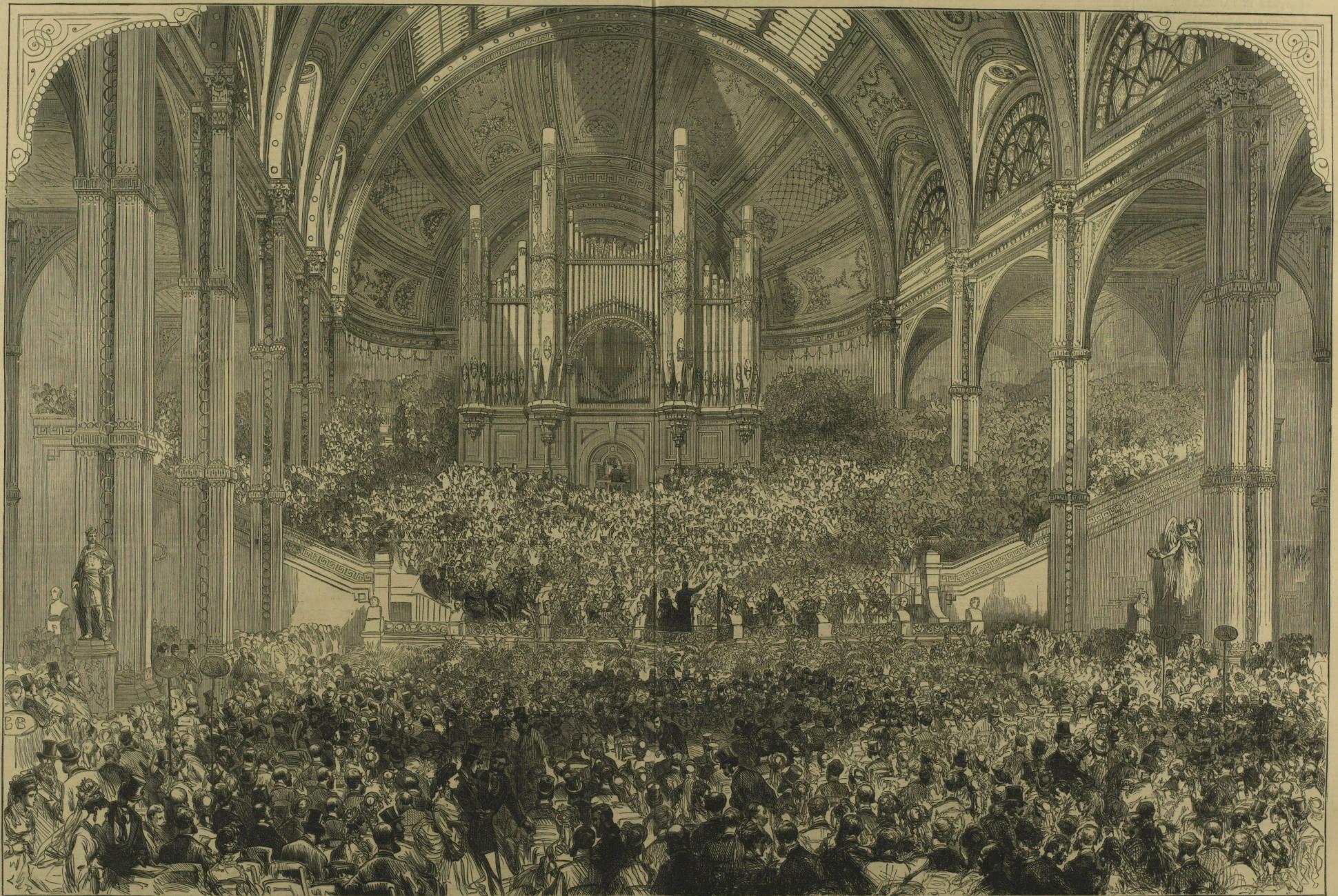
We cannot say much for the interest of the racing at Newmarket on the last two days. On Thursday Mr. Winkle showed himself a very good horse over his own course by giving nearly two stone to the Production colt, and beating him pretty easily. As the Production colt ran second last Wednesday for the Chester Cup, this performance now reads remarkably well. Charon (who evidently inherits all the gameness and stamina of his excellent little sire) beat Bella, after a fine finish, for the First Spring Two-Year-Old Stakes. As Mr. Chaplin has sold the colt to Lord Wilton—albeit for a large sum—it is presumed he has a better in the background. Yet we doubt it, for the horse seems to do better every time he runs, and now might almost prove a match for the redoubtable Coronella herself. The result of the Thousand Guineas was a terrible disappointment to the gentlemen, and afforded another illustration of the danger of trusting too much to fillies at a time of year when they are proverbially uncertain. Though Per Se had never won a race, her excellent second in the Middle Park Plate seemed to point her out as the certain winner of the One Thousand; for all her opponents, except Chaplet, were regarded as quite second class; and Chaplet, it was stated, had been defeated in her trial. Matthew Dawson, indeed, thought that Spinaway would beat all except the favourite, because she was so fit and stayed so well; but when his little mare came romping home two lengths in front of everything, even he must have been surprised. It is difficult to account for the defeat of Lord Dupplin's filly. We cannot believe that she is deficient in stamina, for she is bred for endurance on both sides; and those who hastily jump to this conclusion will do well to remember that Marie Stuart was beaten far more disastrously in this very race a few years ago, and in the same year won both the Oaks and the St. Leger. Per Se is not engaged in the Oaks, but is sure to be seen to advantage at Doncaster next September.

Chester was commenced last Tuesday. There is no prettier and no more dangerous course than the Roodee, which is so circular that it might be described as one perpetual turn. The course is bounded by the river Dee on the one side and the old city walls on the other, the latter forming a kind of natural grand stand, from which the populace (free of expense) can watch the racing and observe every incident with an accuracy which is impossible even from the highest elevation at Epsom or Ascot. Hence even now, when the racing is somewhat in its decadence, there is no course which is so thronged with sightseers. The chief feature of interest on the Tuesday is the Mostyn Stakes, a race for two-year-olds, in which some good horses invariably compete. Bella, who carried a 7 lb. penalty for previous successes, proved victorious, after a very hard struggle with Merry Duchess, a smart filly by The Duke—Mirella, and own sister to the very clever Cherry Duchess; Levant, who finished third, was not herself, and will show to more advantage on another occasion. The Vale Royal Stakes was secured by an own sister to Tipster, a nice filly, who will probably, like her brother, win many races as a youngster. It may be, however, that the best two-year-old which ran at Chester was an animal called Newport, who on Wednesday beat Tipster's sister (why not call her Gipsy?) so easily that he must be something decidedly above the average. He has very good looks and excellent parentage, being by Lord of the Isles or St. Mungo—probably the latter—from Miss Sheppard. St. Mungo was an excellent Cup horse, and Miss Sheppard won the Newmarket Handicap, a race which has never yet been secured by an animal deficient in stamina. As regards the great (?) race—the Cup—which was won by Freeman, perhaps the less said the better. Only nine horses ran, with all of whom—taking his antecedents into consideration—the winner had such a pull in the weights that it was almost a certainty that he must beat them. The only doubt was whether he would run generously round the turns, as he is cursed with that worst vice of horseflesh, a bad temper, and a very small amount of knocking about was likely to upset him. However, thanks to the small field and Glover's excellent jockeyship, he escaped all contrepêts, and won, as he could hardly help, very easily at the finish. The Black Watch, who was second favourite, was too heavily weighted to have any real chance with Freeman. He is, however, though not quite the nonsuch his owner imagined him, a really nice horse and a good stayer, so that he will probably win a handicap later in the season. The Production colt and Dukedom finished second and third, the latter showing unexpected stamina for a son of The Duke.

To-day (Saturday) the First Summer Meeting of the London Athletic Club will take place at Lillie-bridge. The first race is set for 3.30 p.m., and there is every prospect of a splendid afternoon's sport.

The members of the Junior Thames Yacht Club opened the season last Saturday with a cruise down the river. There was a good muster of vessels.

The first of the series of brigade field-days of metropolitan volunteer corps ordered by the Government to be held during the present season took place last Saturday in Bushey Park, and, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, was successful both in the number of men present and the way in which the movements were carried out. The troops mustered about 1500, and were inspected by Colonel G. Hyde Page. They consisted of the London Brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayter, M.P.; the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury; the 26th Middlesex (her Majesty's Customs and Docks), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Kennard, M.P.; and the 49th Middlesex (Post-Office), under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor.—The next brigade field-day ordered by the Government will be held to-day (Saturday) in Hyde Park, when the 2nd City of London, under Colonel Vickers; the 3rd City of London, under Colonel Laurie; the South Middlesex, under Lord Ranelagh; and the 36th Middlesex (Paddington), under Colonel Gordon Ives, will be assembled.



OPENING OF THE NEW ALEXANDRA PALACE, MUSWELL HILL (ON SATURDAY, MAY 1).

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The history of the House of Commons in the past week, though scarcely more than two subjects have been in consideration, has been interesting, one of them exceptionally so; for it involves the question whether the Prime Minister has not temporarily lost his marvellous tact as a leader of the House and is not under the influence of a hallucination. At any rate, the course which Mr. Disraeli has taken in reference to the modification of the rules relating to the publication of debates and the arbitrary exclusion of strangers at the will of the most idiotic (if such an expression may be used in regard to any member of so conventionally august an assembly) and meanest of the representatives of the people has placed him, for nearly the first time since that memorable occasion when the House hooted him down, and when he uttered the now historical threat, "The time will come when you shall hear me," in a false position. It must be remembered that Mr. Sullivan, some little time ago, raised the question of the reconsideration of the rules above mentioned by inquiring of the Premier whether he would do anything to make them more consonant to common-sense. He received an answer so curt as to be uncourteous, while it was positive against any relaxation whatsoever. With small blame to him, Mr. Sullivan put the matter to a practical test by excluding strangers one evening, and he was only withheld from carrying on a like purpose every day by Lord Hartington's undertaking to bring forward a motion of suggestion in the matter. Pending this Mr. Biggar blunderingly renewed the exclusion of strangers on a special occasion, on which, however a crucial test of the policy of the rule was applied. During the time that the House was then *in camera* Mr. Disraeli got into a towering rage, and since then he seems to have sunk into a state of sullen obstinacy on this matter, and to have hugged himself into a state of Toryism in regard to it of which Lord Eldon and Lord Sidmouth were types. Thus it came about that in the debate on Tuesday, on Lord Hartington's motion, the Prime Minister appeared in a new and disagreeable character; for he was positively dull, laboured, inconclusive, and, in a certain sense, irrelevant, only emitting one flash of humour—which was a very happy one—and in the event declared that he would not yield an inch, and it was understood that he had sent out a ukase to the Ministerialists peremptorily requiring them to support him, which a good many of them were disinclined to do. No doubt the anger which was originally raised (and some people can understand how it should have been roused) by Mr. Sullivan's action, and which had been nursed into obstinacy, should have been inflamed by the character of the debate. It was late, past ten o'clock, when it began, and there had been a morning sitting; circumstances not calculated to soothe the spirit of an almost septuagenarian. No wonder that to have to sit for two hours over two speeches—one of which, however sensible and business-like, was marred by the apathetic demeanour and muttered tones of the speaker, while the other was a wandering, prolix deliverance of the long-pent-up grievances of a member who believes that he has never been adequately reported and never will be until an official record, stenographically exact, shall be created for the behoof of legislators who are prosy, dull, and inconsequent—should have irritated Mr. Disraeli, and fostered his resolve to stand at bay on this question. The mistake he made in regard to tact was taken advantage of by Mr. Lowe, who mercilessly showed up the absurdity of the situation, and evidently Mr. Hardy was stirred up to one of his whirlwind tempers. But as that gentleman leaped from his seat there was a more rapid and a more fiery leap made by Mr. Sullivan, who, in that tumultuous way which he has when he is excited, and which makes it appear as if every nerve in his body speaks, "espied strangers," and the Speaker mournfully declared that he must see the command obeyed.

Whilst the House was cleared it was proved that it does not need the presence of strangers to stimulate members into an impassioned discussion; but it would seem that most of the "inclosed" members at length wearied of the scene, and when a solemn would-be arbitrator rose there were loud shouts for Major O'Gorman to strike in and infuse a comic element into the discussion, which, in fact, presently died of inanition, and there was a peremptory adjournment, without the doors being opened, a truce until the 25th instant having been previously arranged.

Apart from this episode, in a manner, there has been an Irish Parliament sitting at Westminster; and some notion may have been formed how such a body would demean itself on College-green. To do the Home Rulers bare justice, they have exhibited qualities of endurance, pertinacity, and will, while they have been, as a whole, moderate in the development of their opposition to the Peace Preservation Bill, so far as their talk was concerned. They have been well led by Mr. Butt and Mr. Sullivan, and they have specially proved that they have the faculty, said to be peculiarly British, of not knowing when they are beaten. They have persevered in bringing on amendment after amendment and pressing them to hopeless divisions, always "coming up smiling" after they have received a knock-down blow. In a great degree, on one or two occasions their spirits have been sustained and their pluck rewarded by the assistance of some of the leaders and many of the rank and file of the Opposition; for Mr. W. E. Forster has now and then intervened with a judicial argument in favour of an amendment, and once Sir William Harcourt, actively backed, it is said, by a distinguished Scotch member, aided them in a trap which was set for the Government, and into which the Ministerialists nearly fell, inasmuch as by a sudden division a favourable moment an amendment was rejected by a majority of two only. On the other hand, it is to be observed that Lord Hartington, probably unable to shake off the influence of the traditions which surround the Irish Executive, of whatever party composed, has mostly given in his adhesion to the Government; and once when he did so there was a partial revolt from him by a large section of the Liberals, Irish members openly repudiating his leadership, and a number of English Oppositionists practically disavowing it also by going into a different lobby from that which he selected. Nor should it be omitted to mention that once Mr. Fawcett gave the Home Rulers the benefit of his loudest tones, his syllabic emphasis of utterance, and his uncompromising views on a question which was probably not the less agreeable to the sensations of the member for Hackney because it was an impracticable one.

The completeness of the absorption of the time of the House by Irish affairs was illustrated by the devotion of an off day—which, being interpreted, means a Wednesday—to an Irish topic. For Mr. Richard Smyth, whose elocution is a compound of rounded and sonorous language (doubtless insensibly caught from his familiarity with Oriental tongues) and a twang of the conventional, propounded a measure which would close all drinking-places in Ireland on Sundays. This produced a curious diversity of opinion—members for the cities of Ireland opposing and representatives of the rural districts supporting it. Note should be taken of the appropriateness of the impassioned intervention against the measure by a doughty champion of a sacred patriotic cause—that of the preservation of the purity of

Irish whisky—Mr. O'Sullivan, who vehemently maintained the right of his countrymen, practical teetotalers all the week, to get "beastly drunk" on Sundays. Nor should the grand deliverance in favour of free drinking by Major O'Gorman be passed unrecorded. When, after revelling in that humour which is a mixture of the overflows of a genial spirit and a superb cynical contempt of the follies and absurdities of mankind, he spoke of the possibility of his being prejudiced in the eyes of some of his electoral supporters because of the course he took on this measure, he rose to a height of grandeur, and as, with tones of voice growing richer and more melodious as they were uplifted, and a swelling port, he instituted a parallel between himself and Aristides, every one must have thrillingly appreciated the appropriateness of the comparison. It was notable that Mr. Gladstone chose to break silence on a subject which it would hardly have been thought that he would have meddled with, and he made an incisive, irresistible speech in favour of the measure, which was not the less effective because it was delivered in that subdued, almost melancholy tone which has marked him of late. Owing to the defection of a number of their own supporters, English as well as Irish, there was a chance of the Government, who opposed the bill, being defeated; so the device of "talking out" was resorted to, and Mr. Wheelhouse had the distinction of achieving that consummation, and saving the Ministry from a mortification at least.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week the Duke of Somerset moved for returns giving particulars respecting the guns and projectiles used in the Navy, and after a discussion the motion was agreed to. The Marquis of Salisbury brought in a bill to increase the powers in existence for preventing the pollution of rivers. The Indian Legislation Bill and the Justices of the Peace Qualification Bill were read the third time and passed. Lord Delawarr having complained of the ill-treatment of cattle imported from abroad, the Duke of Richmond showed that the statements made on the subject were exaggerated.

Some conversation took place on Monday between Lords Russell and Derby on the relations between Belgium and Germany. The County Courts Bill and the Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill were read the third time, and the Explosive Substances Bill and the Tramways Orders Confirmation Bill were read the second time.

The Bishops' Resignation Act Perpetuation Bill, the Bank Holidays Extension Act Bill, the International Copyright Bill, and the Bankruptcy Law (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill were on Tuesday read the second time; and the St. Paul's Cathedral (Minor Canonries) Bill, the Consolidated Fund (£15,000,000) Bill, and the Pacific Islanders Protection Bill were passed through Committee. Lord Selborne, having called attention to the subject of the Inns of Court and legal education, brought in a bill to give system to training for the legal profession.

Thursday being Ascension Day, their Lordships, as was their custom, did not assemble.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At a morning sitting yesterday week Mr. Mitchell Henry gave notice that, on Lord Hartington's motion respecting the exclusion of strangers and the publication of debates, he should move an amendment against altering the present system until the question had been inquired into by a Select Committee. The consideration of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was resumed in Committee, and clause 3 was under discussion when the sitting was suspended. When the House reassembled Mr. Butt moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the claims of the Irish College at Paris; but the motion, opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was lost by 113 to 54. Afterwards, a motion by Major Beaumont in favour of a central arsenal was discussed and搁置 (put aside). The Artisans' Dwellings Bill was subsequently read the third time.

The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was further considered in Committee on Monday, and long discussions again took place on amendments to the third and following clauses. Ultimately progress was reported.

At the morning sitting on Tuesday the consideration of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was resumed; but the discussion of amendments to Clause 5 had not concluded when progress was reported. At the evening sitting Lord Hartington moved a series of resolutions modifying the rule as to the publication of the debates and the proceedings of committees, and the exclusion of strangers. An amendment was moved by Mr. Mitchell Henry to the effect that no change should be made in these two rules until the present system of reporting was inquired into by a Select Committee. The original proposals were objected to by Mr. Disraeli. While the debate was going on Mr. Sullivan called attention to the presence of strangers, and the House was cleared. The debate was adjourned.

The House was occupied throughout Wednesday afternoon with debate upon the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill, the second reading of which was moved by Mr. R. Smyth. Mr. Callan moved the rejection of the bill, finding a weighty supporter in Major O'Gorman. The Major was very emphatic in his opposition to what he called "a puny bill, a half-and-half measure." That in assuming this decided position he was not free from personal risk he did not hesitate to declare to the House. There were, he said, persons who called themselves his constituents who had not hesitated to threaten him with their opposition when he presented himself for re-election. "Let it be so," added the Major. "The Athenians ostracised Aristides. I am ready to be ostracised by my countrymen for a similar reason." After some debate, in the course of which varied testimony to the feeling of the Irish people was borne by succeeding Irish members, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, on the part of the Government, opposed the Bill. Mr. Gladstone supported it. Mr. C. Lewis, Mr. Murphy, and Sir J. Kennaway continued the discussion. Mr. Wheelhouse was speaking when, at a quarter to six, the sitting was suspended.

Mr. P. Taylor, on Thursday, gave notice that on Tuesday he would ask the Home Secretary a question with reference to the action of the Lord Chamberlain in closing certain theatres on Good Friday. Mr. G. Hardy gave notice that on Monday he will bring in a bill to consolidate and amend certain laws relating to the militia. Mr. Cross, replying to Mr. Whalley, said it was not intended to institute any inquiry into the administration of the law in regard to contempt of Court during the proceedings in the Tichborne trial. The Marquis of Hartington asked whether the Prime Minister was prepared to make any arrangement for the resumption of the debate relative to the publication of the debates of the House and the exclusion of strangers; also when the Budget resolutions would be taken. Mr. Disraeli regretted that the debate the other evening had terminated as it did. He thought there was a general understanding that, during that discussion, no hon. member would exercise his right to "espouse strangers," although he cast no blame on the hon. member for Louth for having done so, as he was convinced that that hon. gentleman would not have been a party to the breach of any understanding into which he had entered. With reference to the point

at issue on the resolutions of the noble Marquis, he was reminded of the advice given him by Lord Lyndhurst when he accepted the position of Leader of the Conservative party twenty-five years ago, "Do not let anything induce you to define or to write down the unwritten law of Parliament." Although he was not prepared, under all circumstances, to adhere inflexibly to this advice, he felt that the solution of the difficulty in the present case required the utmost caution, as in removing any existing rule the House would be making a precedent as to others that were absolutely necessary for the defence of the rights of the minority. He gave notice that he would move next day the following resolution:—"That if at any sitting of the House or of any Committee any member shall take notice of the presence of strangers, the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw, without permitting any debate or amendment." Now, with regard to the business of the House, there were many measures brought in by the Government that had received a first reading. They were all measures of such importance that the Government felt it their duty to carry them through this Session. If they met with only a fair amount of opposition, there was no reason why they might not be got through, and Parliament prorogued by the end of July; but he should frankly say that the Government would adhere to their resolution to carry them this Session, even if they had to advise the Queen not to prorogue Parliament until they had received the Royal sanction. The Marquis of Hartington suggested whether it was competent for the right hon. gentleman to propose a previous motion on the subject in relation to which he (the noble Lord) had already proposed resolutions which were already before the House, and to avail himself of the forms of the House for the purpose of replying to an article in the *Times*. Mr. Disraeli said he would do his best to find a convenient day for the resumption of the discussion on the noble Marquis's resolutions. Mr. Gladstone entered a strong protest against the announcement of the Prime Minister as to the measures the Government intended to carry through. On an appeal from Mr. Disraeli, Sir C. Dilke gave way in regard to his motion in order to allow the Budget resolutions to come on on Monday. Lord H. Somerset, the Comptroller of the Household, brought up the reply of her Majesty to an address from both Houses with respect to the issue of a Commission to inquire into corrupt practices at elections in Boston, and had appointed a Commission consisting of the persons mentioned in the address. Mr. Whalley made a personal explanation with respect to the denial of Sir R. Peel the other evening of the truth of the memorandum recorded in the diary of the Claimant. He would only say that this record was undoubtedly what he (Mr. Whalley) believed at the time, and with respect to which his recollection, as far as it went, still held good. Sir R. Peel appealed to the House whether it was not most absurd to suppose that the Lord Chief Justice of England should have made the observation attributed to him, and that he should have repeated it to the hon. member. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill then again occupied the attention of the House in Committee.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lady Mayoress's receptions will be discontinued until further notice.

It was stated at the anniversary meeting of the Zoological Society of London, held last week, that the number of visitors to the society's gardens last year was over 700,000.

It has been resolved by the Court of Common Council to present the freedom of the city to Sir George B. Airy, K.C.B., the Astronomer Royal, in recognition of his services towards the advancement of practical science.

Sir Stafford Northcote and the Lord Advocate, on Saturday last, received delegations from Scotch parochial boards, requesting that they should enjoy certain privileges granted to similar bodies in England.

The foundation-stone of a new Hamburger Lutheran church, adjoining the German Hospital, Dalston, was laid on Tuesday by the Duke of Cambridge; and there were also present Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, and Count Redern, of the German Embassy.

On Tuesday evening the Master and Wardens of the Saddlers' Company entertained at dinner at their hall, in Cheapside, a distinguished party of noblemen and gentlemen. The Duke of Cambridge and the Lord Chief Justice were among the guests. Mr. Deputy McDougall, as master, presided.

According to a report of the executive committee, £6333 was collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Regent's Park explosion. Of this sum over £5260 has been distributed amongst some 1100 claimants for relief, which, after payment of expenses, leaves a balance of £123 in hand.

At a meeting of the Labour Representation League, on Saturday last, a report was read condemning the Artisans' Dwellings Bill and the Patent Laws Amendment Bill, but approving the measure relating to friendly societies. The report also complained of the unsatisfactory state of the labour laws question.

The general purposes committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works has reported against the purchase of Messrs. Rimmel's premises, recently destroyed by fire, the removal of which had been suggested in order to make an approach to the embankment by way of Beaufort-place, and the report has been adopted.

A monument to the late Rev. Joseph Hughes, the founder and first secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society, was unveiled on Monday in Bunhill Fields, in the presence of Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Charles Reed, and a number of ministers and other friends of both institutions.

Under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster a meeting was held, on Wednesday, at his Grace's residence, Grosvenor House, to promote the work of technical education which has for some time been carried on at the Artisans' Institute. The movement was supported by Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Fortescue, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., and a resolution in favour of it was passed.

In anticipation of the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition, the customary anniversary banquet was given, last Saturday, at Burlington House, by the President and Council. There was, as usual, a distinguished company present. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Ward Hunt, Sir John Lubbock, the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Matthew Arnold were among the speakers. It was mentioned that the picture of the Devastation, the first representation of an ironclad that has found a place on the walls of the Academy, has been presented to the nation by Mr. Thomas Brassey, and will be placed in the Painted Hall at Greenwich.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The spring exhibition of the Society, like that of the Institute, is somewhat disappointing. In both galleries the winter gatherings of "studies and sketches," so called, were of such unusual excellence that expectation was naturally heightened as to what was forthcoming in, ostensibly, the principal exhibition of the year, when there should be nothing but "finished drawings." But the expectation was ill-founded; for it is now obvious that there is little real distinction between the winter and spring displays, the latter being necessarily impoverished to raise the character of the former, and the disadvantage of the double drain becoming yearly more apparent.

Three new Associates have been added since our last notice—Messrs. E. F. Brewtnall and E. Radford, and Mrs. Allingham, all three figure-painters. Mr. Brewtnall is a graceful designer of poetical subjects, with a nice sense of feminine beauty and sweetness of expression, a good draughtsman, and a refined colourist, though a little indeterminate, if not slovenly, as regards the use of body colour. "Treasure Trove" (39) represents a couple of handsome lovers, in mediæval costume, on the seashore, looking at the contents of a casket thrown up on the sands, which a brown-skinned boy is turning out. The illustration of Hans Christian Andersen's "Little Mermaid" (789) swimming to shore with the young Prince whom she saved from drowning is artistic in general effect and beautifully tender in the distance. The "Bailiff's Daughter of Islington" (107) shows the fair maid of the old English ballad stripping off her "gown of green" and putting on "ragged attire" to meet her lover. This drawing betrays technical indecision in a greater degree. More finished and complete is "The Alchemist" (233), a small drawing on one of the screens. Mr. Radford presents a contrast to Mr. Brewtnall in the too neat, careful, and equal elaboration of his execution and the over-cleanliness of his smart, too positive colouring. But he is a thorough draughtsman, and he tells his story well. Witness the flirtation scene called "Blague" (211), where a pretty matelotte is defending herself with assumed nonchalance, yet half shily, from the volley of complimentary "chaff" levelled at her with practised assurance by a Zouave, which is very naturally expressed. The man's uniform, however, is glaringly brand new, and the girl's legs are as fresh as blush roses, not embrowned by the sun and the salt sea. In "Weary" (236)—a poor young mother toiling at needlework the colouring is in a lower key, and the conscientious painting of the accessories does not so much interfere with the true and touching sentiment. Mrs. Allingham, who as Helen Patteson has already made her mark by designs for wood-engravings in the *Cornhill*, and who under her present name is also known in connection with literature, sends a single tiny drawing, charming in its womanly feeling, and painted with extreme minuteness of touch, entitled "Young Customers" (261): two sweet little girls perched on tall stools in a toy-seller's shop, gravely purchasing a doll and the domestic utensils for its house.

Among figure-painters of longer standing Mr. Alma Tadema challenges early notice on account of his eccentric choice of subject, as well as for the scholarly and artistic accomplishment evinced in his treatment. "The Tragedy of an Honest Wife" (24) is intended as a study for a large wall-decoration, which presumably explains the unsymmetrical division of the tripartite design and the unpainted central space (representing a doorway), on which is written a French translation of the mediæval Latin authority illustrated. The story is that of Galsintha, the Christian wife of the polygamist, Chilperic. In the first compartment we see Fredegonda, the displaced wife (a far from savage heroine), watching from behind a curtain—mildly smiling, at all events with little of jealous vindictive passion—the marriage of the King with Galsintha under oaks with the cross cut in their bark, indicating their reconsecration to Christianity from Paganism. In the second compartment Galsintha lies dead, strangled by Chilperic, with her pendent hand oddly contorted. The third compartment represents the silly legend of the futile miracle at the tomb: a lamp falls and imbeds itself in the stone floor without breaking. We confess we do not find any tragic vigour of conception in these compositions, though they are ingenious enough. One has also to draw on one's imagination considerably to find much interest in the single figure of an old man tracing lines in the sand, named "The Architect of the Colosseum" (252). Mr. Tadema is more at home and acceptable in the little decorative drawing of a Roman lady "Fishing" (266) from a marble arcade, with the peristyle of a temple in the distance. The inferiority of water-colours to oil-painting is apparent in these drawings. The imitation of marble and other textures, which people find so wonderful in the artist's oil pictures, seems comparatively tame here. These works have, however, a sober keeping—a harmony in the "tonality," as the French say—which is very agreeable.

We rejoice to welcome back Messrs. Walker and Pinwell, after long illness. The former sends a small version of his oil picture, "The Old Gate" (244)—exquisite as any preceding drawing, and in some passages superior to the picture. Mr. Pinwell is almost himself in some small contributions, but he has gone sadly astray in his larger red-haired figure, misnamed "Sweet Melancholy" (8): clumsy features awkwardly blocked out, utter absence of sentiment, conventional colouring reminding us of the mannerism of Burne Jones, are what we should have least expected from this artist. "A Winter's Walk" (81), by R. W. Macbeth, a work in a kind of distemper on canvas, larger in scale than anything else here, representing a young girl accompanied by pet dogs, with a stately country mansion for background, indicates growing capabilities which would, perhaps, find greater scope in oil-painting. Mr. E. K. Johnson's landscape, with a couple of lovers by the wayside, called "Waiting for the Coach" (68), is also a successful step in a somewhat new direction. A similar remark applies to Mr. J. D. Watson's drawing of a "Gentleman of the Road" (205) watering his horse at a pool on a heath and looking uneasily back towards a distant gibbet. On the other hand, we apprehend some poverty of invention from Mr. H. Marsh's inferior amplification of a drawing in the Winter Exhibition, called "The Garden Seat" (153). Mr. A. D. Fripp's group of rustic children, "The Gleaners" (238), and "The Mill Pool" (113) have much refinement of execution; and Mr. H. S. Marks's studies of bald-headed marabouts and graceful storks, christened, with characteristic humour, "Darby and Joan" (5) and "Edwin and Angelina" (49), should likewise be mentioned.

Other favourites of longer standing maintain their position well, but with little variation. It may, therefore, suffice to say that Sir John Gilbert's mastery of composition and colour are exemplified in an important drawing of "Francis I., with his Suite, Visiting the Studio of Benvenuto Cellini" (116), and in a defile of steel-clad cavalry (229), a most spirited combination of picturesque figures with landscape; that Mr. Carl Haag, in the "Nargileh" (129) and other Eastern subjects, exhibits his vigorous characterisation, rich colouring, and powerful effect with more rather than less of his customary force; that Mr. Topham's peasant groups

are as delightful, and Mr. F. Taylor's sporting incidents in the olden time as free and slight, as ever; and that, in figures, Messrs. W. Duncan, W. Goodall, and T. R. Lamont, and in landscape Messrs. T. M. Richardson, J. J. Jenkins, S. P. Jackson, and P. Naftel display their distinctive merits. Mr. Dobson remains unrivalled for breadth of treatment in a child's head (136), and he somewhat surprises us with an entirely new model in "Capellano" (216). Mr. Birket Foster breaks new ground in "Fish-Stall at Venice" (109) and other Venetian subjects; but his recent Italian experiences have not exalted the more negative key of colour of his later manner. Mr. H. Brittain Willis is in great force as a cattle-painter in "Farmyard in Herefordshire" (180), and the no less admirably-treated horses in No. 123 form a somewhat novel element in his works.

Mr. T. Danby's Welsh lake scenes are somewhat monotonous in subject, and they repeat former effects of afternoon sunlight suffusing the hills and shimmering on the wavelets, or cold twilight settling with shadowless repose, yet they are among the most beautiful poetical works here. Somewhat akin is the artistic feeling of Mr. Dodgeson's scenes in Gower, at Arundel, and elsewhere; though the spotty execution and pallid colour interfere with our enjoyment of them. The following are also good representative examples:—"Herring-Fishing off St. Abb's Head—Early Morning" (125), by E. Duncan; "Our British Alps" (46), a view of Welsh snow-clad mountains—the best drawing A. F. Newton has exhibited for some years; "Ten Minutes Late for the Meet" (204), by Basil Bradley; "Admiral Sir William Winter in the Vanguard Attacking Two Galleons of the Spanish Armada" (161), by O. Briery; "Lake of Brienz, Switzerland" (150), by C. Davidson—rather novel and ambitious in subject, the stormy sky good, the angry waves less successful; "A Pastoral" (137), by H. Clarence Waite—mannered, but in an original way well calculated to charm the fancy; "Sunrise on the Adriatic" (169), by Mr. Collingwood Smith, a large drawing which raises our estimate of the artist's poetical susceptibility and executive capability, but we must regard the attempt to realise Guido's "Aurora" in the forms of the clouds as an entire mistake; "On the Way to the Campo Santo" (188), by Miss Clara Montalba, a hearse gondola, under a sad, grey sky—good in colour, and at once picturesque and pathetic; "At Dunster, West Somerset" (98), by G. P. Boyce, distinguished, as usual, by great realistic truth of aspect; the greens in shadow are, however, somewhat crude; "Remains of the Causeway which originally extended from the Nile to the Libyan Hills" (13), a work described by Herodotus as more wonderful than the Pyramids, by E. A. Goodall, an important drawing and the most vigorous we have seen by this artist: other of his Eastern subjects are more fully realised than usual, without loss of refinement; "The Church of Notre Dame at Bourg-en-Bresse" (176), by S. Read—a remarkable though little known interior, enriched by the magnificent tombs of Margaret of Austria, Philibert le Beau, a Duke of Savoy, and Margaret of Bourbon: very able work, if not the artist's masterpiece, which fairly places him at the head of our architectural painters; and "The Travellers" (272), by S. Palmer, a small example of the artist's conventional "classical" landscapes, with intense sunset colour and imaginative aim.

We have still to notice the works of two or three painters of what may be called the new school here. Mr. F. Powell, of whose drawings of the sea, with their truthful expression of the action, weight, and equipoise of waves as modified by wind pressure we have often testified our admiration, has a large drawing of the peculiarly savage scenery of Loch Corruisk, in Syke (61). The jagged, steep, and desolate mountains, the masses of storm-cloud which hang about them, and the darkling waters beneath supply a grand motive to the painter, yet somehow fail of quite adequate impressiveness in the result. The waves of the loch are a little mechanical, and the clouds lack form and character. Unquestionably, however, it is a work of considerable power. Mr. Alfred Hunt's numerous contributions range from the most brilliant effect of sunlight in "When Summer Days are Fine" (57), where everything seems bleached to a white heat, to sombre winter gloom and storm-cloud in dreary "Wetherlam" (131), with its rents and scars, and the "Cloud March at Twilight" (217), near Bamborough. Wind and rain are also capital rendered in the more prosaic "Unloading of the Pelican at Hastings—quick work between tides" (133). Owing to the peculiarity of execution, and, occasionally a deficiency of breadth, the spectator has to adjust, so to speak, his optical apparatus before he can realise the many subtle passages of beauty and the imaginative feeling in these drawings. Something of the same peculiar artistic quality will be found in Mr. A. Goodwin's drawings; see "Dartmoor" (40), with its fine sense of space, and the strange, weird, "Eastward of Eden" (62). Mr. J. W. North's "January in Algiers" (32), with the golden oranges still hanging, though other trees and shrubs are in full flower, and "The Vicarage Croft" (143), are charming in details, but rather deficient in light and shade and in the discrimination of the various planes of distance. Mr. W. M. Hales has been working in Italy—not, we think, to the advantage of his art: his drawings seem harder and more positive than heretofore—too much so, after making due allowance for brighter, clearer skies.

## "THE CONVENT AT ASSISI."

In the very centre of Italy, where the Apennines send down their classic streams, such as the Clitumnus, described by Pliny and sung by Virgil and Byron, to join the Tiber in its regal descent through the Umbrian valleys, towards the Campagna of Rome, is the old-fashioned mediæval town of Assisi. This was the birthplace of Propertius and of Metastasio, but also of one whose fame, being that of Christian piety and charity, exalted the more by his self-sacrificing humility, is cherished far beyond that of ancient or modern poets. Here it was, about the end of the twelfth century, that Francesco Bernardone, son of a rich merchant, turned from a youth of gallantry to the divine rapture of ecstatic devotion. He went on, professing and following "the very chivalry of religion," till the straw huts of his penniless disciples, clad in simple frocks of serge and fed with a dinner of herbs, were celebrated as "the very camp and army of the knights of God." These Mendicant Friars, at the time of the Crusades, became missionaries to the Mohammedan and heathen nations of the East, as well as teachers and comforters of the poor and the sinful at home. They built, in the lifetime of their enthusiastic founder, a convent on the hill side at Assisi, where the pile of cloisters, galleries, and cells, with three gorgeously pictured churches, one above another, named after St. Francis, stands yet firm upon its substructure of vast mural arches.

In the year 1442, when those fierce little Italian republics and principalities were struggling with each other for local dominion, the army of Perugia, a city ten miles distant, aided by troops from Città di Castello, was led by a captain named Piccinino to the attack of Assisi. They got in at night, a thousand armed men, through the forgotten opening of an old

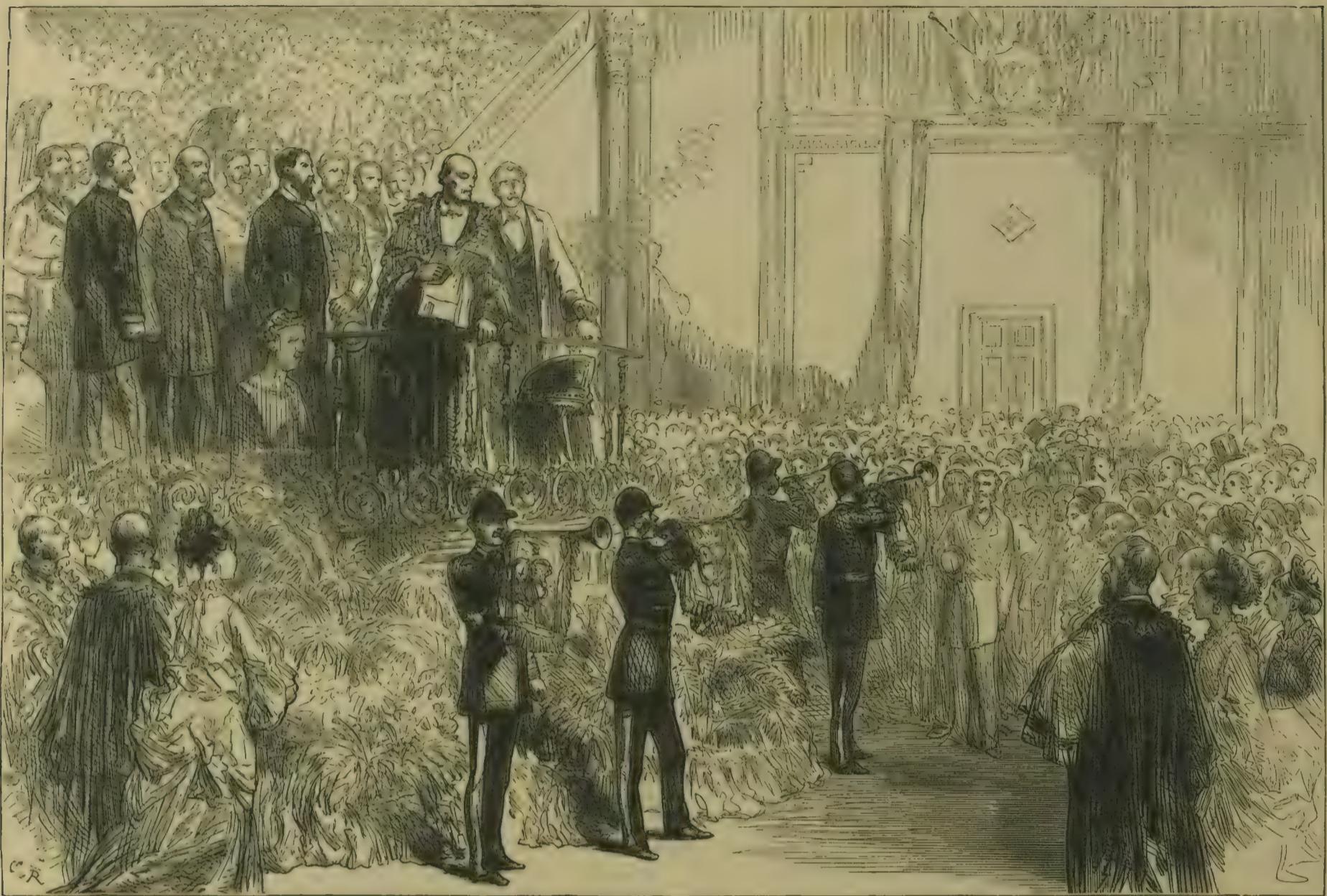
Roman aqueduct, descending from outside the town walls, above the fortress, to the market-place, and succeeded, after a conflict with the townspeople under Alessandro Storza, in getting possession of the gates, while the fortress still held out. A number of women and children sought refuge with the nuns, in the Franciscan convent of Santa Chiara, while all the dwelling-houses of the citizens were sacked by their victorious foes; and they remained in the convent, weeping, trembling, or praying, till Piccinino entered, telling them Assisi was no longer a fit place for them, and bidding them depart to one of the towns near, which had not been disturbed by warfare. He even desired them to go to Perugia, where he promised they should be safe from molestation. It is stated that the nuns and other women indignantly replied to this invitation, "We go to Perugia! Not we, but sooner may Perugia be consumed by the fires of hell!" This answer so enraged Piccinino that he instantly commanded his men to proceed without mercy to the sack of the convent, and to spare nothing. Some of the women and girls, after being robbed of their jewels and some articles of dress, were carried off by the soldiers, and were long detained for ransom, suffering much insult and cruelty; but others escaped into the monastery of St. Francis, which, for the sake of its founder, was exempted from hostile approach. The archives of the town were burnt, and all moveable property was taken away, after which the Perugians left Assisi to bewail its disastrous condition. We refer to Mr. William Davies's interesting book of topographical history, "The Pilgrimage of the Tiber," for a minute account of this affair. The picture, by Mr. F. W. Topham, which is in the Royal Academy Exhibition, has attracted some notice as a forcible representation of the scene of dismay in the convent of St. Francis when those unhappy women fled to the only shelter that remained for them within its sacred precincts.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN STAFFORD-SHIRE.

A disastrous accident, which cost forty-three lives, happened yesterday week at the Bunker's Hill Colliery, in North Staffordshire, belonging to Messrs. Rigby and Co. This pit is not far from the Talk o' the Hill Colliery, where many of the work-people were killed by a similar mishap a few years ago. The explosion of last week took place in what is known as the eight-feet or Banbury seam, which is situated about 600 yards from the shaft. In the morning it was reported that there was no trace of gas; but about one o'clock a terrific explosion occurred, which was so violent as to blow away the whole framework of the ventilation shaft. The report was heard at an enormous distance. As soon as it was discovered that the explosion was in the Banbury seam no hope was felt that any of the men working in it could have escaped. Presently a large crowd of anxious friends and relatives gathered at the pit's mouth; while the engineers without loss of time set to work to repair the damage to the shaft and to organise an exploring party. This was done; but, as the greater number of the miners had been engaged at the extreme end of the seam, they could not be reached for a long time, and only by great labour. The bodies were found, but for the most part so charred and disfigured as to be unrecognisable, although in a few cases, where death had resulted from after-damp, there was an expression of features indicating a painless end. As the corpses were brought to bank they were removed to a neighbouring inn, or to the homes, when these were near. They seemed to have met with instant death, either by burning or by suffocation. The force of the explosion was so great that a son of the manager (Mr. Sumner), who was at the engine at the top of the dip, was blown against some timbers with great force, and was so injured that he is now lying in a precarious state. Of all the men in the part where the explosion occurred not one escaped to tell the tale. The damage to the colliery is very slight, considering the great force of the explosion. The roads were torn up here and there, and the "brattice" was blown away in several places, but a few days will be sufficient to put the workings in order. An inquest was formally opened by Mr. John Booth, district coroner, but only evidence of identity was taken in order to allow of the interment of the bodies.

## WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND.

The favourite and winner of the race, on Wednesday week, for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, at the Newmarket Spring Meeting is represented in our Illustration. This horse, Camballo, a bay colt by Cambuscan out of Little Lady, ran eight times last year, when two years old. At Ascot he won the Biennial Stakes by a length and a half, beating Seymour second, Earl of Dartrey third, a head behind the latter, and the following not placed: Pasarel, Princess May, Emigrant, Inespéré, Balfe, Kissing Crust, and Novar. At Stockbridge he won the Hurstbourne Stakes by a length, beating Claremont second, Vasco di Gama third, three lengths from the second, and the following not placed: Strathavon, The Nautch Girl, Duke of Parma, and Edipus. At Newmarket July Meeting he won the July Stakes by half a length, beating Craig Millar second, Garterly Bell third, beaten by three lengths, Balfe fourth, and Mirliflor fifth. At the same meeting (carrying 9 st. 3 lb., 7 lb. extra) he was not placed for the Chesterfield Stakes, won by Balfe (8 st. 10 lb.), Dreadnought being second, and Claremont third; Horse Chestnut, Craig Millar, and Chartist also ran. At Doncaster September Meeting he won the Champagne Stakes by a length, beating Earl of Dartrey second, Breechloader a bad third, and the following not placed: Régalede, Edipus, Alpha, and Chypre. At the same meeting, carrying 9 st. 3 lb., he was second, beaten a head for the Sweepstakes of 10 sovs., won by Holy Friar (9 st. 1 lb.), Yorkshire Bride (8 st. 12 lb.) a bad third; three others ran. At Newmarket First October Meeting he ran second, beaten two lengths, carrying 9 st. 5 lb., to Balfe (9 st. 2 lb.), for the Hopeful Stakes; Ladylove (9 st.) being third; two others ran. At Newmarket Second October Meeting, carrying 9 st. 3 lb., he was not placed for Prendergast Stakes, won by Chaplet (9 st.); Garterly Bell (8 st. 10 lb.) second, Breechloader (8 st. 10 lb.) third; three others ran. This year his only appearances in public prior to winning the Two Thousand, as above, was at Northampton, where he ran third and last (carrying 7 st. 7 lb.) for the Northamptonshire Cup, won by Ecosse, 4 years (8 st. 6 lb.), who beat Seymour, 3 years (6 st. 11 lb.) by a head, Camballo finishing three lengths behind the latter. Camballo's engagements for the present season are as follow: Epsom—Derby; Paris—Grand Prix; Ascot—Prince of Wales's Stakes, Two-Year-Old Biennial Stakes, Ascot, Derby, and St. James's Palace Stakes; Goodwood—Gratwick Stakes; York August—Ebor St. Leger; Doncaster—St. Leger; Newmarket First October—Grand Duke Michael Stakes and Newmarket St. Leger; Second October Meeting—Newmarket Derby. In 1876 Camballo is engaged in the Claret Stakes and Prince of Wales's Post Stakes, Newmarket Craven Meeting.



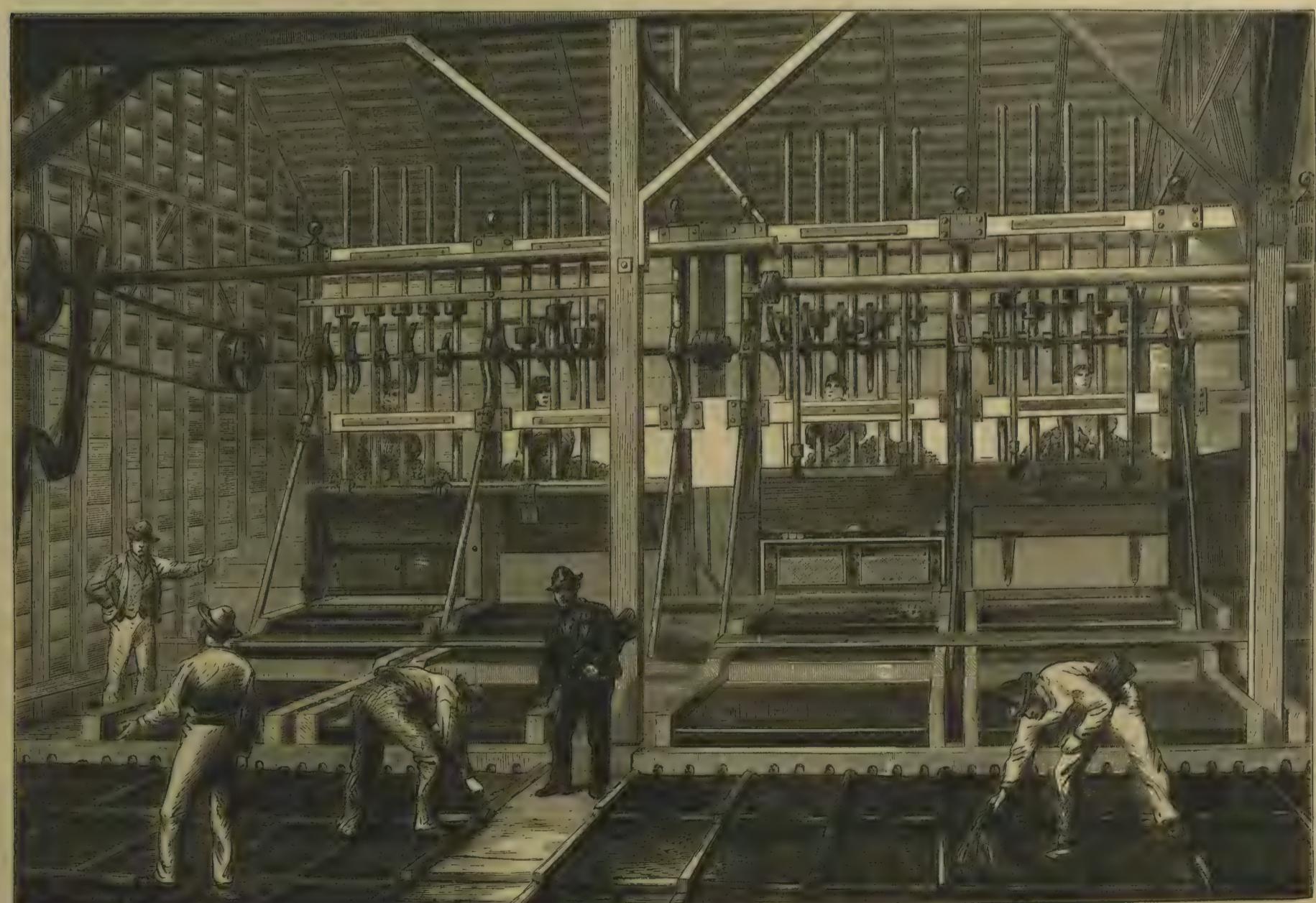
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Mr. Poole contributes two pictures characteristic of his genius, "Ezckiel's Vision" (129), from verses four and five of the first chapter of the prophet, and "Entrance to the Cave of Mammon" (261), from the "Faerie Queene," b. ii., canto 8. In the former the prophet stands, with several other figures, in attitudes of terror, on a rocky eminence. Beyond rise lofty mountains, above which, and below, along the intervening chasm, forms the "whirlwind, a great cloud with brightness about it, and fire enfolding itself of the colour of amber, from which came the likeness of four living creatures." These last are hardly yet evolved, unless it be to the seer, or the painter did not intend to realise them further to the spectator. But the indescribably strange, weird forms and hues of the scurry of cirrus-wreaths in the sky and of the rolling masses of cumuli which career along the hollow will affect the imagination as a sudden insight into a sublime new world, where any thought of non-natural absurdity or peculiar mannerism of colour or defective drawing might well seem sheer impertinence. The other picture, with its romantic composition, of "shady delve," illumined cave, and lake, and boat with "good Guyon," and ancient palmer (recalling one of Michael Angelo's prophets), and strange yellowish, mellow, lambent effect, is equally ideal, and equally evinces an imaginative faculty of the very rarest in art of any time.

Mr. Watts also essays an imaginative subject; but his invention on this occasion seems to be much fettered by the trammels of allegory. The picture, which is a large one, is called, "Dedicated to all the Churches" (584), and is obviously intended to inculcate the lesson of universal toleration. A colossal draped figure of Christ, of sorrowful mien, and with a rather galvanised extension of the hands, sits "in majesty," a glory behind the head, clouds at the feet, and the world in obscurity below, enfolding in his skirts a group of children. Technically the work is of unvulgar character; and the painter's religious aim (so uncommon in our school) is every way to be lauded; yet we fail to discover much point or breadth in the thought. The children may be all equally naked and helpless to that fostering Figure, but should there be in the children no distinguishing features whatever to indicate the toleration of differences implied? Mr. Watts's portraits we shall notice in a future article.

Mr. Leighton has a most singular picture (398), the *raison d'être* of which we fail to discover, unless it be a pretext for displaying the nude. On a rude platform in the midst of a ripe corn-field stands an amiable Eastern scarecrow in the act of slingling a stone to frighten away the birds; he is also shouting with the same intent. He is nearly naked, and his flesh—reflecting the ruddy after-glow with hot, rather unpleasant, redness—is strongly relieved against the twilight purple of the Western sky. Beyond, on another platform, is a woman similarly engaged, with the full moon rising immediately behind her. The attitude of the principal figure is rather stiff, and scarcely expressive of the action (for the left hand should be clenched as a counterpoise), but the draughtsmanship and anatomy are more careful and

correct than in recent works by the painter. Another picture represents "Portions of the Interior of the Grand Mosque of Damascus" (215), with its rich Oriental carvings, ceramic inlays and other chromatic decorations evidently painted from studies made on the spot. A few male figures are praying or gesticulating, and in the foreground a doll-like little girl, with a companion, walk, reverently carrying their slippers. Here the artist appears to have aimed at something more than the decorative colouring of the slinger, but he has embroiled his tints without attaining true chiaroscuro. By "decorative colouring" we mean an arrangement of tints which, being selected for their beauty and purity, and the sweetness of gradation of which they admit, rather than for their truth to nature, are more or less artificial and conventional. True æsthetic colouring in the higher sense is a much more recondite affair of subtly composed hues and novel harmonies founded on nature, but which each painter must discover for himself as the poet must find new imaginative thoughts for himself. A small refined head of "A Venetian Girl" (354) is Mr. Leighton's most satisfactory work.

Mr. Pettie's diploma picture is "Jacobites: 1745" (1217), a meeting of Highlanders, in tartans of superabundant green, intently discussing the contents of a document, before the battle of Culloden. This is a better sample of the donor's capacity than are many in the diploma collection. "Scene in Hall of the Wynd's Smithy" (223) illustrates a well-known incident in the "Fair Maid of Perth." This is a clever, effective work; but there is, as usual, some exaggeration in the lighting and reflexes, particularly in the glistening of the chain-mail, while the attitude of the "bandy-legged smith" as he stoops forward regarding the audacious henchman of the Highland chieftain borders on the ludicrous. There are also two exceedingly cleverly sketched portraits by Mr. Pettie of brother artists—i.e., Mr. E. S. Kennedy (318) and Mr. Boughton (565)—masquerading in costumes respectively of the seventeenth and sixteenth centuries, the first wearing a buff leather jerkin corslet and high frill, the second a black puffed dress with steel ornaments. Mr. Pettie's style is the very antipodes of Mr. Leighton's. Such a thing as a flat, or sweetly modulated, or clean tint seems to be unknown in the Scotch school. Strokes and streaks do duty for everything; relative ability being shown by the dexterity with which these hit off or suggest essential high-lights and shadows, points of character, elements of form, and impressions of colour. But this is, after all, sketching rather than painting, and such a mode of handling is incapable of rendering the modulations of form and grades of colour which constitute the essential excellence of the great Italian masters of style of the best periods. The same remark applies to Mr. Orchardson's subject-picture, "Too Good to be True" (153), a fruitseller offering an orange to a child who is too diffident to accept it, doubting the man's good faith, though the pleasant colouring marks a decided advance; as likewise to two portraits, which, however, are, as regards colour and clear, truthful, daylight effect, by far the best works we have seen by this artist, and so remarkable that we

purpose taking the opportunity of recurring to them when reviewing the portraits specially. In method Mr. Erskine Nicol belongs to the same school, though this year his manner is larger and stronger—as though emulative of John Phillip. Two or three of his figures are, however, too clumsy and ponderous. His best picture is "The New Vintage" (245)—a man in a bright blue blouse tasting wine supplied to him by a Mentone wine-seller. "Always Tell the Truth" (561) shows an ancient Scotch dame admonishing a small bullet-headed bairnie who has stolen an apple. "The Sabbath Day" (1159) represents a similar old dame trudging to kirk, holding the key of her solitary cot and her Bible, protected from a genuine Scotch downpour by a huge umbrella.

Mr. Horsley will maintain his popularity as a painter of old English life in a bright, genial vein of humour with two companion pictures, the titles of which partake, in their double entendres, of the peasantry of the subjects. "A Waiting-Maid" (251) betrays a young woman trying to discover the contents of a letter that a messenger (who is seen hurrying away) has delivered for her mistress. The white ribbon, however, with which the letter is bound impedes as much as it excites her curiosity. But while she waits certain young ladies are also waiting for their waiting-maid within the half-opened door, and quite as impatient to know the contents of the missive. "A Page in Waiting" (31) discovers a page laden with his master's coat and sword, shivering, at dawn, in an angle of the walls of some country house; a rope ladder is dangling at his side, and lamp-light falling on him from a casement above. There seems to be some hitch in the plot of elopement to which he is an accessory in waiting.

Mr. Yeames, with his usual thoroughness of execution and nice feeling and keeping, strikes a rather graver note than of late in "Pour les Pauvres" (4), a snow-scene at the kitchen door of some old farm or manor house, with two sisters of charity collecting broken victuals on their sledge from a buxom—indeed, compared to the sisters (who themselves are no clapping ascetics), an evidently over-fed—maid. A second small picture, entitled "The Suitor" (175), with motto from Longfellow, is very pleasantly conceived and charmingly executed. A good-looking young lover of the time of Charles I., equipped in the gayest suit from his wardrobe, stands with a posy of spring flowers, half-concealed behind him, at a door holding a knocker, with greater nervousness possibly than if—leading a forlorn hope to the "imminent and deadly breach"—he were about to storm a more formidable fortress than a lady's heart. Mr. Marks' chief energies are turned in the direction of decoration in the Old English style, as partly indicated by two capital small designs in water colours of Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims (675 and 683), which are to be painted on a large scale in a saloon of Eaton Hall, now building for the Duke of Westminster. In oil, however, he has a subject in his happiest vein of jovial humour, illustrative of the old song of "Three Jolly Postboys Drinking at the Dragon" (166). All wear the same blue jackets, tall white beavers, breeches, and topboots, and all are

equally "determined" to "finish the flagon," a rosy-cheeked serving-maid likewise lending her pleasant countenance thereto. Very droll, also, is the picture of the meeting in a shady dell of a couple of old cronies, the parson and squire, the latter telling his last "Merrie Jeste" (212), with an expression on his face as he reaches the climax of his joke which is quite indescribably happy.

The fund of character and humour which Mr. Hodgeson found in Algiers and Tunis is by no means exhausted. Witness "A Barber's Shop in Tunis" (141), with its customary gossips and group of listeners round a storyteller, the point of whose narrative is so absorbingly risible that the barber himself quite forgets to turn the tap of the cold douche which descends from a suspended brass vessel on to the newly-shaven scalp of a customer, whose head, with the neck inserted into the semicircular opening in a brazen platter over which he stoops, reminds one forcibly of John the Baptist's head in a charger. Another characteristic street scene is "The Cock-Fight" (241), with a boy carrying off his bird, who has had enough, to the great discontent of a party of amateurs, who have settled down to see the sport out. "The Talisman" (207) is a third, smaller picture. The hukim is preparing a dose by soaking the prescription itself—i.e., a few words from the Koran—in order to administer it as a talisman in a draught. See also "The Turn of the Tide" (340).

Although a less important work than some of its predecessors, we rejoice to see the evidence of recovered health in Mr. F. Walker's pleasant picture, "The Right of Way" (25). The scene is a daisied meadow under a rainy sky, with a winding stream bordered by a footpath, along which a boy and an elder girl would pass. But it is lambing-time, and one of several ewes, with its little snowy offspring at its side, has had its maternal instinct aroused by the boy or a not less timid little puppy at his side, and stands apparently disposed to dispute the "right of way." The little fellow flies in alarm to his sister, and she, stooping (rather too demonstratively, by-the-way) to reassure him, puts her basket of eggs in jeopardy. The incident is rustic, genial, and pretty, if no recondite imaginativeness underlies it.

Mr. Poynter only contributes two decorative designs, classical in taste, of moderate dimensions, entitled respectively "The Festival" (233) and "The Golden Age" (236). In the former and finer picture two girls are arranging garlands for the floral embellishment of a temple; in the latter, a man on a ladder is plucking pears from a tree and handing them to another. The treatment is careful, able, and learned. From a prosaic point of view one might object to the unaccommodating way in which one figure knels in each group, but allowance must be made for the exigencies of composition within narrow, upright compartments.

Sir John Gilbert supports his position as a colourist, if he does not fully evince the mastery in picturesque composition he has taught us to expect in "Tewkesbury Abbey" (227) under a stormy sunset effect, with the Shakspearian incident of Margaret of Anjou being carried prisoner to Edward after the Battle of Tewkesbury, under a strong convoy of cavalry and infantry. Another picture in the painter's more humorous vein is an illustration (540) of Don Quixote—the scene where the Don and Sancho are received at the castle of the Duke by the Duchess's ladies with all ceremony and reverence.

Returning to the "outsiders," we have to note the great stride made by Mr. Herkomer (a young artist hitherto known chiefly as a painter in water colours) in "The Last Muster: Sunday at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea" (898). The great power with which the wide range of types in the congregation of pensioners that fill the canvas is rendered; the grasp of the character of each; the pathos of the deep marks of time and service and hardship in the rows of aged heads, telling of the life-story of each man; and the force and truth of the painting of those heads are worthy of the highest praise. One pale, emaciated figure, sitting on a bench in the immediate foreground, gives point to the first section of the title, and at the same time strikes the keynote of the pathetic composition. His head is drooping, his eyes are closed, he does not respond to the friendly challenge of the grip at his wrist of the old companion-in-arms at his side—it is verily the "last muster" for him. Few things in painting have struck us as more touching than this incident. It may be objected that there is some tendency towards exaggeration in the characterisation, that the red coats are too equally lowered in tone, and that more effect might have been obtained by putting some portion of the mass of red in light so as to give the true local colour; and there is a little hardness of outline and of texture referable to the practice by the artist of designing for the wood-engraver and the use of body-colour in his drawings. But the great merits of the work, as regards character, expression, and suggestion, are incontestable; in truth, it is one of the most memorable in the exhibition.

Mr. Marcus Stone has advanced still further in the more robust and larger style into which he lately struck. In nothing before has he been so entirely free from sentimentality in feeling and artificiality in treatment as in "Sain et Sauf," (13)—the return of a French soldier to his cottage home after a campaign—in fact, one might condone more delicately-cut French features and more of the pallor consequent on accouchement in that strapping wife, who, raising herself from the bed of her confinement, throws her strong arms round the neck of her unannounced brave. Her joyous expression is, however, rightly indicated, and the story is otherwise well told; as in the little fellow who has borne home the soldier's knapsack, the smaller child who tries to draw the man's attention to the fresh occupant of the cradle, down even to the poodle wagging the caudal vehicle of his emotions.

#### ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

MR. H. S. MARKS, A.R.A.

Henry Stacy Marks, the most distinctly original and perhaps the most popular of living painters of humorous subjects, was born in London, on Sept. 13, 1829. After receiving an ordinary education he left school to assist his father, who was engaged in the carriage trade. He remained thus uncongenially employed until the age of eighteen, when he entered the academy of the late Mr. Leigh, in Newman-street, studying, however, only of an evening, as he was kept "at business" until he attained his majority. Once fairly emancipated and free to follow the bent of his long-cherished determination to become a painter, he entered upon his studies with a courage and energy that no obstacle could daunt. He speedily won his way into the schools of the Royal Academy; but he was never, so far as we know, a conventional success there. In other words, he failed, like not a few of his illustrious compeers, to carry off medals. But he was a diligent student in his own way, both at the Academy and Mr. Leigh's, with whose rather remarkable nursery of genius he continued to maintain a connection until the year 1852. Then (accompanied by his friend Mr. Calderon, R.A.) he went to Paris, and studied for six months in the atelier of M. Picot and also at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Mr. Marks' first picture, a half-length figure of "Dogberry," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1853,

having previously been rejected by the committee or "council" of the British Institution; and he has been a regular exhibitor in Trafalgar-square and at Burlington House ever since, never missing a year. Amongst the thirty-four works from his pencil that have from time to time afforded "argument for a week, laughter for a month, and a good jest for ever," as well as pleasure of the most intellectual kind, we may mention "Toothache in the Middle Ages" (1856), "Dogberry's Charge to the Watch" (1859), "The Franciscan Sculptor and his Model" (1861), "How Shakspeare Studied" (1863), "The Beggars are Coming to Town" (1865), "Falstaff's Own" (1867), "Experimental Gunnery in the Middle Ages" (1868), "The Minstrels' Gallery" (1869), "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds" (1870), besides "The Bookworm," "Waiting for the Procession," "The Ornithologist," "Capital and Labour," and "The Jolly Post Boys"—pictures which have appeared at the Royal Academy Exhibitions from the date last mentioned until the present period. Not that this list by any means represents the achievements of Mr. Marks' extraordinarily busy life. As a book illustrator, "a designer for glass" (to borrow the trade designation of artists who make drawings for stained-glass windows), and a decorative artist, he from time to time has successfully figured; and indeed, so far as decorative art is concerned, it would be extremely difficult to find his superior in knowledge of the subject or executive skill. Examples of Mr. Marks' happy efforts in this line may be seen at the Albert Hall and in the competition gallery of the South Kensington Museum; at the Gaiety Theatre, London, and Prince's Theatre, Manchester; at the seat of Lord Crewe, Cheshire, and at Gunnergate Hall, Yorkshire. This year's Academy contains two designs ("Canterbury Pilgrims") for the most important work of the kind the artist has yet undertaken. Each division of the subject is 32 ft. long. It is to be executed for the Duke of Westminster. Was it not Charles Dickens who said of Macclise that if he had not adopted the profession of art he must have made a name in literature? The same may be said of Mr. Marks. His art-criticisms in former years (we must not be asked to disclose the name of the journal) were not more fresh, vigorous, and incisive than was the clever paper which he read to the students of the St. Martin's School of Art a few months since. The published fragment of the legend which provoked the curiosity of lovers of fairy lore, when "The Princess and the Pelican" was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery, was a clever Charles-Lamb-like conceit of the artist's own invention. The temptation further to expand this notice of a naturally genial humourist, whose genius is tinged with the spirit of the bard he loves and knows so well, is very strong; but, in the face of a multitude of facts yet unrelated, we must refrain. It was, we believe, the great success (with the Academy) of "The Franciscan Sculptor and his Model"—engraved in the *Illustrated London News* of July 27, 1861—that led Mr. Marks to enter his name as a candidate for the Associateship. Ten years afterwards the Forty made him an A.R.A.

The portrait of Mr. Marks is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

MR. FREDERICK WALKER, A.R.A.

This esteemed artist was born in Marylebone, in 1840, and we remark that both his father (whom he lost at an early age) and his grandfather were lovers of art. There are family portraits by the latter still preserved which, as productions of an amateur, evince very considerable capacity. Like many, if not most men who have risen to distinction, Mr. Walker owes much to the love and liberal intelligence of a mother (recently deceased), who, so far from thwarting her son's passion for art, gave him every possible assistance and encouragement. He commenced his artistic studies, by the advice of the late Mr. Macclise, in the British Museum, where he drew for some time from the antique statues. At the suggestion of an uncle, however, he was placed, when scarcely sixteen years of age, with an architect and surveyor—Mr. Baker, district surveyor of St. Pancras—in whose office he remained about eighteen months. His mother, however, was always desirous that he should become a painter. Accordingly he returned to the British Museum to renew his studies in the daytime, and entered the evening class of Mr. Leigh's school of art, Newman-street. At the age of seventeen he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. Already he had begun to draw on wood, and, in order to improve in this direction, he placed himself with Mr. J. W. Whymper, the engraver, for three days a week during two years. Having been introduced to Mr. Thackeray when editor of the *Cornhill*, the artist, although scarcely out of his teens, began to work regularly for that magazine—producing charming designs, which many of our readers may remember, and some of which were rendered still more effective in their reproduction by the artist in water colours. Mr. Walker has also drawn much for *Once a Week*, and for Messrs. Dalziel Brothers. With the illustrations to Miss Thackeray's novels he terminated his work for the wood-engraver. Already, while with Mr. Whymper, the young designer had commenced to paint in water colours; and in 1864 he was elected an associate of the Old Water-Colour Society, his election to full membership following only two years later. Here his success was immediate and most brilliant; and we are glad to recall that we were among the first to appreciate the exquisite beauty and imaginative feeling of the "Philip in Church" and other early drawings. These have been followed by "The Ferry," "The Housewife," "The Fishmonger's Shop," "The Harbour of Refuge," and other works which were among the most remarkable of their respective years, and which have procured the youthful painter a large body of followers. But Mr. Walker had turned his attention to oil-painting almost as soon as he had to water colours. The first work in oil that he exhibited at the Academy was "The Lost Path" (1863), a pathetic picture of a poor woman wandering in the snow. This was succeeded by those well-known pictures "The Bathers" (1867), "The Vagrants" (1868), "The Old Gate" (1869), "The Plough" (1870), and "The Harbour of Refuge" (1872). In 1871 he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. It may be of interest to remark that Mr. Walker was the first artist who was elected into the Academy while a member of the Society of Painters. Mr. F. Lewis had resigned his connection with the society of which he was president before he received the same honour, and Sir John Gilbert has been elected into the Academy subsequently. In the election of Mr. Dodson, when already an R.A., and of Mr. Marks, already an A.R.A., the conditions are, of course, reversed. Mr. Walker has suffered from a severe bronchial affection, which incapacitated him from work for about a year, but we are happy to say that he has almost entirely recovered.

The portrait of Mr. F. Walker is from a photograph by Messrs. C. A. Duval and Co., of Manchester.

Cardinal Manning opened the Franciscan Church at Chester on Thursday week, and in the course of his sermon deplored the spread of rationalism and scepticism in this country. Subsequently, at a luncheon, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," he said her Majesty had kept her Court during her long reign in a way which made it a luminous example to the whole of the Courts of the civilised world.

#### A GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING BATTERY.

The gold-fields of the Thames and Coromandel district, in the Province of Auckland, New Zealand, were described by us some weeks ago, when we gave a view of Grahamstown and Shortland, the head-quarters of that lucrative industry in the North Island. This was copied, by permission, from one of the comprehensive series of landscape and other illustrations of New Zealand, numbering two hundred, by Mr. D. L. Mundy, photographic artist, which are now offered on sale, at the fine-art repository of Mr. Spooner, in the Strand, at the corner of Southampton-street. They comprise views of the coast and inland scenery, the harbours and towns, with the colonial public edifices, the mountains, forests, lakes, and rivers, the peculiar vegetation, the Maori villages with their inhabitants, and the dwellings of English settlers, pastoral and agricultural, as well as the gold-fields. These views belong to almost every province of the two main islands—namely, to Auckland, Wellington, Hawke's Bay or Napier, and Taranaki or New Plymouth, in the North Island; and to the provinces of Canterbury, Otago, Nelson, and Westland, which are in the South or Middle Island. In addition to the subjects above mentioned, Mr. Mundy has just published, through Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle, his beautiful series entitled "Rotomahana, or the Hot Springs of New Zealand," which we noticed at the time, consisting of permanent autotypes of sixteen photographic views of that wonderful volcanic region. We are indebted to him, again, upon this occasion, for an illustration of the interior of one of the buildings of the gold-fields, where the quartz rock obtained by mining is crushed in a "battery" or mill, and is then washed with water, being thoroughly pulverised, and treated with mercury to extract the grains of precious metal. The photograph taken by Mr. Mundy was the first illustration that had been procured of this important process, which can but imperfectly be made known by verbal description.

The machinery, as shown in this illustration, is not actually working, but has been thrown out of gear for the moment, to allow of the photograph being taken. Its motive power is derived from the revolving of the horizontal shaft, which is driven by means of a band, worked either by steam or by water power. The water power, where used, is most frequently that of the stream in a leat or mill-race; but in some instances, as in Goodall's establishment, it is got by raising water to a certain height, by means of the Californian pump.

A glance at our Engraving will show that the main or upper shaft, which is seen extending across the front view, communicates its revolving motion, by the band working over two driving wheels, at the left hand side, to a second horizontal shaft, parallel with the first, placed across the row of perpendicular shafts of the "stampers," in the rear of this view. The stampers, of which twenty are here shown, ranged at intervals one foot or fifteen inches apart, are lifted in rapid succession by the revolving action of the second horizontal shaft, which shaft is furnished with iron appendages, shaped in a double curve somewhat like the letter S, but more open, to catch the projecting cylindrical piece on the perpendicular shaft of each stamper. This serves, with every rotation of the horizontal shaft, to lift all the stampers, one after another, a height of three or four feet; and their fall at each release, by dint of their own weight, is the force ultimately applied to the work of crushing the fragments of auriferous rock. The bottom end of the stamper is shod with a square head of iron, which acts in its descent like a paviour's rammer; and its weight may be from 40 lb. to 60 lb.

At the back of our view are the stampers above described. Through the spaces between them are seen three or four men, standing beside heaps of roughly broken stone, the quartz-rock as brought up from the mine. Immediately below the stampers are the iron boxes, one box to five stampers, open at the top, into which the men put the lumps of quartz, to be hammered, as upon a smith's anvil, by the falling action of the stampers. The front of the box, at its bottom, opens with two gratings, through which the stuff, when pulverised to a thick mud (for it is mixed with water in the box) can escape to flow over the pans beneath. There is a trap door, hinged on its upper edge, suspended horizontally over the front of the box, so as to cover the two gratings when shut; and, by adjusting this door to be more or less open, the men are enabled to regulate the outflow from the box. Of the two boxes shown in the right-hand part of our Engraving one is open, affording a view of its two gratings; the other has its trap-door closed. Each box, while the battery works, has a copious flow of water poured into it from behind.

The muddy substance of the crushed quartz, passing out of these boxes through the gratings in their front, descends with the water over the mercury pans, of which there are two successive series. Each pan is about 3 ft. wide, and as long as the box beneath which it extends; and the bottom of each pan is covered with pure mercury, which chemically extracts the heavy gold. These pans occupy the middle ground of the view in our illustration. The mud, escaping from the second series of mercury pans through a row of holes at the bottom of their front side as shown in the foreground, spreads itself over green baize blankets laid there. With these two or three men are seen to be more or less busied. There are several rows of blankets, and they are constantly changed for clean ones. The muddy blankets contain, in the mud with which they are saturated, a tolerable proportion of gold. They are washed and wrung out in large tubs of water. The sediment they deposit, after drawing off the clear water, is put, with a certain proportion of mercury, into a revolving drum, a barrel of some 4 ft. length and 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter. This is kept in motion during many hours. The effect of such a churning is that the mercury takes up all the remaining particles of gold. An amalgam of gold and mercury is formed, which is squeezed by hand in chamois leather, to expel the water; and the balls of this precious amalgam are then carefully deposited in the manager's iron safe, to await the remaining process, which is for separating the mercury from the gold.

It is in the retort-house, about once a week, and usually on Friday, that this process is accomplished, which they call "cleaning up." The retort-house has rather the aspect of a blacksmith's forge, with a blast-furnace, but there is a large crucible placed in the fire. The amalgam of gold and mercury is put into this crucible, above which ascends a funnel-shaped shaft for the evaporation of the mercury; but the metallic vapour, as it passes outside, being cooled in the pipe, is again condensed into the original liquid form of that metal, very little of which is lost. The gold is cast into ingots, the oblong mould of iron used for this purpose being chosen with a cavity of size adapted to the quantity of molten gold to be poured into it from the crucible. Mr. Mundy, from whom we have learnt these particulars, has seen as much as 30,000 oz. of gold produced by a single week's working, at one of the establishments in the Thames gold-fields. But there have been some occasions when still larger quantities were produced. The total yield, however, from all the gold-fields, both of New Zealand and Australia, in the year 1874, shows a considerable decrease, as compared with former years.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## PTERODACTYLES AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES.

Professor H. G. Seeley began his fourth lecture on Fossil Flying Animals, on Thursday week, by remarking that the restored forms of extinct animals depend upon the interpretation already made of the plan of the animal's organisation, and of the functions of the several parts of the skeleton. If the conclusions at which he had arrived in the previous lectures were warranted by the specimens examined, then the aspect of a pterodactyle could not have been a crocodilian figure. He then exhibited a number of drawings of restored pterodactyles of the natural size, which he had made by tracing the bones from the original specimens, and filling in the outlines of the body according to the indications of the muscles.



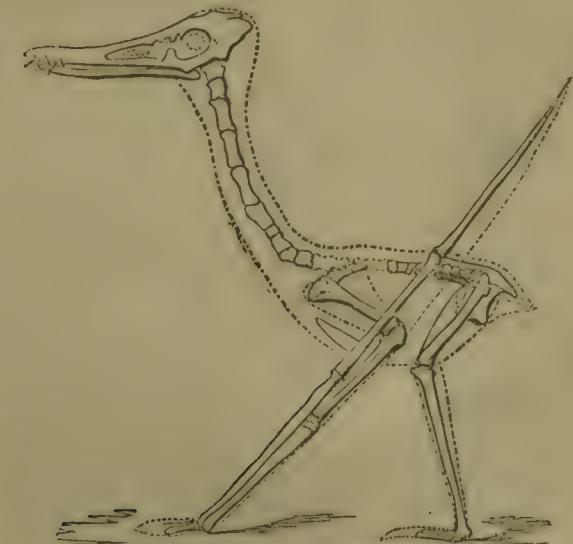
DIMORPHODON MACRONYX.

One of the largest of these was the dimorphodon from the lias of Lyme Regis. It would have been as like a bird in appearance as it was in organisation, having a head as large as a toucan's, and differing chiefly in possessing a long tail and in having the phalanges of the wing-finger bent at an angle with the metacarpus, so that the wing-membrane in flight would be stretched to cover the same area as the feathers of a bird.



PACHYRAMPHUS CRASSIROSTRIS.

Pachyramphus was much smaller, but of the same general form; a tail is introduced into this figure, of which the fossil gives no indication, because a long tail appeared to be implied by the remainder of the skeleton.



CYCNRHAMPHUS SUEVICUS.

Cycnorhamphus was a pterodactyle from the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, rather larger than Pachyramphus. The tail was short, as in living birds, and the limbs were long and applied to the ground, as in quadrupeds, though the animal could probably have walked on land like a dimorphodon, or have flown. The animals first named pterodactyles were all small, standing only a few inches in height. They are found only in the lithographic slate, and could walk on all four feet, with the wing-finger folded at the side of the body. Having given

restorations of cretaceous pterodactyles of the genus ornithocheirus, the pterodactyles characteristic of the several divisions of the secondary strata were enumerated; and reasons



PTERODACTYLUS LONGIROSTRIS.

were given for thinking that they were covered with a kind of hair, that they lived along the seashore like sea-birds, and fed upon fishes and sea-shore animals.

The Professor said that these restorations were made on the hypothesis that the nature of an extinct animal could be discovered by comparing the remains with those of animals still living; but it might be more logical first to seek the allies of the fossil among the types which lived on the earth with it. He then pointed out the resemblances and differences in the hind limb and pelvis of dinosaurs and the dicynodonts of South Africa, as compared with pterodactyles; and urged that since members of these groups have the avian pneumatic skeleton, and a brain-case which has many avian characters, both of these groups should be separated from the reptiles, and be placed with pterodactyles in the class of birds. Although this modified our ideas of the nature of a bird as known by its feathers, it was affirmed that both mammals and reptiles show a greater variety in form and covering than the avian class, as thus enlarged. He did not think this group supported the doctrine of evolution in the sense of showing that higher animals were descended from lower types, but only showed that Nature preserves life on the earth by adapting animals to altered conditions of existence.

## INFLUENCE OF HEAT ON COLOUR.

Mr. Walter Noel Hartley, Demonstrator of Chemistry at King's College, in beginning his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, April 23, said that in dealing with compound substances derived from metals we find generally that a certain colour is characteristic of a certain metal—thus, blue prevails in compounds of copper, green in those of nickel, and pink or red in those of cobalt—examples of which were shown. He then illustrated the way in which the presence of metals is detected in solutions by the colours and bands they exhibit when submitted to the spectroscope. He then proceeded to show the effects of heat upon certain metallic solutions, some of which darkened when warmed and have consequently been employed as "sympathetic inks" for secret correspondence. Barrett, the Fenian, while in the House of Detention, possessed chemical materials for this purpose. Mr. Hartley showed that writing with a dilute solution of chloride of cobalt has a pale pink tint, which becomes dark blue when heated. This colour is more easily produced if chloride of calcium be added to the solution; in this state it is employed in the chameleon barometer or hygrometer, which was shown. Mr. Hartley then proceeded to describe and illustrate a series of experiments made upon a great variety of metallic solutions by the application of heat: the colours so produced being submitted to spectrum analysis. Thus, a small tubefull of a neutral aqueous solution of pure cobalt chloride changed from deep crimson to a decided purple in a few minutes when warmed, and a quantity of the liquid became blue when heated to 70 deg. centigrade. This change of colour is not due simply to a difference in the refrangibility of the transmitted light, but to an increase in the quantity of light absorbed by the solution. In his laboratory experiments Mr. Hartley, when he could not have sunlight, employed an argand gas-burner, oxygen gas being blown into the flame to increase its whiteness and brilliancy. The results obtained were set forth in a table of those substances which vary in colour with their states of hydration—that is, their different degrees of combination with water. His comments on the effect of heat upon their absorption spectra were illustrated by experiments. The formation of different hydrates of the same salt, each of which has its characteristic colour, was very strikingly shown with bromide and iodide of cobalt. A sketch of foliage and water made with these salts had the appearance of a warm-tinted sepia drawing. When heated, blue appeared in the sky and the water and green tints on the foliage; and it was said that by varying the quantities of the iodide put on with the brush the tints can be made to vary from the delicate green of spring to the rich fulness of summer and the brown tints of autumn. Even black was so produced on a white basin. The atmospheric moisture re-forms the original salts, and the colours disappear when the paper becomes cold. After discussing some purely chemical questions involved in his numerous experiments, Mr. Hartley concluded by stating that he had brought forward a new, if limited, application of spectrum analysis to chemical research, that the field of inquiry thus begun was by no means exhausted, and that it had long been his intention to examine the invisible photographic spectra of colourless carbon compounds, and thereby enlarge the field of study in organic chemistry. Dr. Warren De la Rue, F.R.S., vice-president, was in the chair.

## THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL FORCES.

Professor J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., gave the first of a course of four lectures on Chemical Force on Tuesday last. He began by referring to the solid, liquid, and gaseous materials of which the world is composed, and the forces constantly acting upon them, by which their appearance and their properties are modified. Having shown how mechanical force can break a solid like glass to fine powder, he exhibited nitrous oxide gas brought to the liquid state by pressure, and afterwards frozen by its own evaporation. He then showed how heat alters the cohesion of bodies, transforming them from one physical condition to another; his illustrations being ice transformed successively into water and steam, and iodine raised from the crystalline state into a beautiful purple vapour. These changes, however, he said, do not affect the intimate nature of the bodies acted upon. The chemical force, on the contrary, brings about a more profound and permanent alteration in the properties of matter; since it often causes two different substances to combine and form a third substance, which has neither the mean nor joint properties of its components; every property, except that of weight, being changed. As examples, the Pro-

fessor showed how a black solid (antimony) and a yellow gas (chlorine) combined to form a colourless liquid (chloride of antimony); how two invisible gases (ammonia and hydrochloric acid) formed a solid; and how two solids (snow and salt) formed a liquid which required a very low temperature to freeze it. The last compound belongs to a class recently studied, termed cryohydrates. Amongst other illustrations of these the Professor showed that a compound of ether and water burnt like a candle. The lecture concluded with examples of bodies which mix at ordinary temperatures, but unite chemically at higher, with a complete change of properties. Thus sulphur and copper, heated together, formed the sulphide of copper; and oxygen gas combined with certain substances only at an elevated temperature.

Professor James Dewar, F.R.S.E., will begin a course of four lectures on the Progress of Physico-Chemical Inquiry on Thursday next; Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., president of the Geological Society, will give a discourse on the Coinage of the Ancient Britons and Natural Selection at the Friday evening meeting; and Mr. Walter H. Pollock will give the first of two lectures on the Drama on Saturday next.

At the annual meeting on Saturday last—Dr. Warren de la Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair—the report of the committee of visitors for the year 1874, testifying to the continued prosperity of the institution and its efficient management, was read and adopted. Thanks were voted to the officers and professors for their valuable services. The following were re-elected:—The Duke of Northumberland, D.C.L., president; George Busk, Esq., F.R.S., treasurer; Wm. Spottiswoode, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., secretary; and committees of managers and visitors. Managers—The Duke of Devonshire, Lords Joceline Percy, Rayleigh, and Arthur Russell; Sirs H. J. Codrington, Frederick Elliot, Wm. R. Grove, and Charles Wheatstone; Messrs. Warren De la Rue, Wm. Bowman, Francis Galton, Caesar H. Hawkins, Alfred Latham, Wm. Pole, and C. Wm. Siemens.

Professor Huxley, who has been appointed to take the place of Professor Thomson, of Edinburgh University, during his absence with the Challenger Expedition, delivered his introductory lecture, on Monday, to a large audience. He spoke at some length on the crocodiles, the organisation of which he regarded as the key to a vast number of extinct reptiles, and pointed out that archaeological facts showed that there had been a succession of forms of that animal to the present day, the oldest being something like the lizard.—At the last meeting of the Geological Society Professor Huxley read a paper on *Stagonolepis Robertsoni*, and the evolution of crocodiles.

The third of the series of Davis lectures was given, on Thursday week, in the lecture-room at the Zoological Society's Gardens, Regent's Park. It was the second of Mr. J. W. Clark's two lectures on Seals. The first lecture was occupied with a description of that portion of the large group of animals commonly known collectively as "seals"—the otaria or sea-lions. In this lecture the remaining portions of the group—the walruses and true seals—were considered.

Captain Nares, the Commander of the Arctic Expedition, gave an address at Winchester yesterday week, in which he spoke hopefully of its prospects.

## THEATRES.

We have not much to record of dramatic progress since our last notice.

Mrs. Gladstone has appeared at the Standard in the character of Elizabeth, Queen of England, and sufficiently demonstrated that she possesses much histrionic talent. She has also added the part of Marie Stuart, in which her success was satisfactory.

At the Criterion, on Monday, was performed M. Leccoc's comic opera, "Girolé-Girofia," under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Liston, with accessories and appointments that showed this merry and gorgeous piece to the utmost advantage. Full justice was done to the excellent music, which greatly improves on acquaintance and becomes more fascinating on every new representation. Madame Pauline Litu supported the characters of the twin-sisters, and in all respects acquitted herself admirably. It would be absurd to criticise her performance, so as particularly to praise any portion at the expense of the remainder, for every part of it is simply exquisite. Nothing can exceed its elegance and grace. The drinking-song and duet scenes were all supremely good. Mr. Perrini was decidedly humorous as Don Boleri, and Miss Emily Thorne sufficiently obstreperous as his wife. Miss Alice Hamilton deserves praise as Paquita. Mr. A. Brennir was distinctly terrible as Mourzouk. Mr. F. Stanislaus presided in the orchestra, and most satisfactorily conducted the music. The splendid scenery was by Mr. T. Grieve and Son, and great expense, it was evident, had been lavished on the costumes. The house was crowded, and enthusiastically applauded all the good points, whether of the acting or the singing.

The 3rd Cambridgeshire (University) Rifle Volunteers were inspected, on Saturday last, on their spacious corps ground by Colonel Nason, the officer commanding the 32nd Brigade Dépot at Bury St. Edmunds.

The late Alderman Ransome, the head of the firm of agricultural implement makers, was followed to the grave, on Monday, by the Mayor and Corporation of Ipswich and a large concourse of the townsfolk.

A private trial-trip was made on Tuesday by the Bessemer saloon steamer from Dover to Calais. The voyage occupied an hour and forty minutes, and was at the rate of twelve knots an hour; but arrangements are in progress to increase the speed of the vessel.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, was present last Saturday at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Sunday schools at Saltair, and made a speech on education. The buildings, which will cost £10,000 and accommodate 1600 children, are to be erected at the expense of Sir Titus Salt, Bart.

According to the returns supplied by the emigration officials at Liverpool, it appears that during the month of April there sailed from Liverpool, under the provisions of the Government Emigration Act, to the United States 30 ships, with 10,890 passengers; to Canada 6, with 1853; and to Nova Scotia 1, with 108 passengers, making a total of 37 ships and 12,851 passengers. Besides these there sailed, of vessels not under the Act, 3 to the United States with 219 passengers; Victoria, 3, with 45; South America, 3, with 76; East Indies, 4, with 31; China, 1, with 6; and to Japan, 1, with 20 passengers; making a total of 15 ships and 397 passengers; or a gross total of 13,243 emigrants and 52 ships. This, when compared with April, 1874, shows a decrease of 2535 emigrants; and the four months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, show a decrease up to the present time of 4995 emigrants.



"THE CONVENT OF SAN FRANCESCO DURING THE SACKING OF THE CITY OF ASSISI BY THE PERUGIANS, 1442." BY FRANK W. W. TOPHAM.  
IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## OPENING OF THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.

The new palace of popular entertainment, built in its own pleasure-grounds on Muswell-hill, Hornsey, in place of the edifice destroyed by fire so quickly after its completion two years ago, was opened to the public on Saturday last. The weather was as bad as it could be on the first day of May, and the whole company of many thousand visitors had to remain indoors; but there was plenty of gratification for them in the vast and splendid building. The most distinguished part of the assembly consisted of the municipal dignitaries, in number approaching one hundred, of many English cities and borough towns, with the Lord Mayor of London at their head. These came in their official character: and the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works also attended; but among the visitors and spectators were many persons of rank, members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, judges, prelates, foreign ambassadors, and other gentlemen of position, with a bright-looking crowd of ladies. The ceremony was merely that of presenting an address to the Lord Mayor, and of his declaring the palace open. This was followed by a grand concert, and a banquet in the afternoon. We have, in two or three recent publications, given views of the new Alexandra Palace, its exterior and interior, as well as of some features in the Park or pleasure-grounds. The following is an authorised description of the building, which differs materially from the former structure:—"Occupying the same spot, and the same length and breadth, the inclosed area is much larger; covering as it does seven and a half acres. For, while the first may be described as a long and comparatively narrow nave, intersected by three transepts, projecting considerably at both façades, the present building is a complete parallelogram, and the amount of interior space thus obtained is very large. As in the former building, the great hall forms a central transept, but in place of a dome it has a semicircular roof, supported on four rows of columns, and thus a space is obtained 336 ft. long by 184 ft. wide. The central span is 85 ft., and light is obtained by two broad belts of white glass, with ruby borders, running the whole length of the roof, and by a series of lunettes, forming a clerestory, filled in with ornamental coloured glass, as also are the circular windows of the gables at each end. The central portions are decorated with bright cinque-ento paintings of the Italian school. This vast hall will undoubtedly be one of the most perfect structures of the kind ever yet erected. Its adaptability to great musical and social gatherings is evident from the fact that it will seat 12,000 visitors and an orchestra of 2000; whilst its acoustic properties have been tested by eminent authorities, and pronounced to be perfect. In the grand central hall a series of statues of the Kings and Queens of England—from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria, including Cromwell—has been arranged, designed to illustrate the regal costume of the period, and, as far as possible, some remarkable event in the life of each Sovereign. These statues have been executed by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley, and coloured, from the most authentic historical sources, under the superintendence of Mr. B. L. Spackman. East and west of the great hall are two courts, 213 ft. long by 140 ft. wide, one of which will be devoted to the exhibition department, the other forming an open Italian garden. On each side of these are corridors for picture galleries, sculpture and other objects of art, and climbing plants and flowers. Beyond the courts are two conservatories surmounted by glass domes. The partition walls of all the parts we have mentioned are filled in with glazed doors, which fold into recesses, so that when open the entire central portion of the building is free from end to end. A large concert-room, which will hold 3500 persons, is provided at the north-west side of the building; and on the north-east side, in a corresponding position, a complete theatre, to accommodate 3000 persons. With the exception of a spacious apartment, appropriated as a reading-room, the south front is devoted to the refreshment department. On the top of the four towers are water reservoirs containing 16,000 gallons each; and at the angles of the central hall are four other reservoirs of 7000 gallons each, the whole supplied by steam-pumps from the New River Company's reservoirs. The materials used for the façades of the building are white Huntingdon and dark-coloured yellow bricks, the mouldings and ornaments being of Portland cement. The corner towers are surmounted with decorated mansard roofs and metal finials, and are 180 ft. high from the ground floor. The building has been erected from the designs of Mr. J. Johnson, the architect to the company, by Messrs. Lucas Brothers, who, in the construction of the present as well as the former structure, have had the advantage of the services of Mr. S. Q. Clemence as clerk of the works—a position involving, at certain periods, the superintendence of more than 2500 workmen. The internal decorations of the whole palace have been executed from the coloured designs of the architect, by Mr. C. Schmidt and his assistants. In introducing so many and varied attractions, the directors have been guided by one object—namely, the exclusion from the Alexandra Palace of all entertainments which possess merely a sensational and questionable interest, and to encourage only those of a legitimate character, and which have a tendency to refine and elevate the public taste."

At eleven o'clock on Saturday morning the entrances to the park were unbarred, and at noon a flourish of trumpets announced that the palace was open. The early visitors rapidly streamed in, but mostly collected around the band of the Grenadier Guards, which performed in the south court. The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs left the Mansion House at one o'clock, and proceeded by way of Princes-street, Moorgate-street, City-road, East-road, New North-road, Highbury New Park, the Green Lanes, and Hornsey, to Muswell-hill, in the following order:—Mounted inspector of police, mounted constables, outpost of cavalry of the Hon. Artillery Company, two private carriages; third (state) carriage, Mr. Under-Sheriff Sedgwick; fourth (state) carriage, Mr. Under-Sheriff Elliott; fifth (state) carriage, Mr. Sheriff Shaw; sixth (state) carriage, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis; advance guard of cavalry, two outriders, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, in their state carriage, rear guard of cavalry, and mounted constables. The band of the Coldstream Guards struck up the National Anthem as his Lordship and his colleagues alighted at the Alexandra Palace. They were greeted by Mr. Henry Gruning, the chairman of the company, and his brother directors, Sir Edward Lee, the manager, and Mr. Thomas Dixon, the secretary. After greetings on both sides, the Lord Mayor and the civic party were conducted to the council hall in the north-western angle of the building. Here the ceremony took place, a large number of distinguished visitors being presented to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Mr. Gruning next read an address, welcoming the Lord Mayor's presence as a token that the citizens of London felt an interest in the success of the Alexandra Palace, and inviting his Lordship therefore to declare it open. This the Lord Mayor did, briefly expressing the pleasure he had in so doing. A salute was again fired by the Hon. Artillery Company's guns in the park, and the company walked in procession to take their seats for hearing the concert in the grand hall. The musical entertainment, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, was performed by Madame Titien, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Campanini, and others, with the powerful choir and

orchestra, and the organ played by Mr. F. Archer. About 500 guests of the Alexandra Palace Company were afterwards feasted in the grand dining-hall over the buffet on the south side of the Italian garden. The Lord Mayor was unable to stay for this banquet, but his place was filled by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis. Mr. H. Gruning presided at the festive table, which was well supplied by Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, contractors for the refreshments in the Alexandra Palace. On the whole, most of those who attended the opening had their share of enjoyment.

## NEW BOOKS.

To say that the present age is one of historical and antiquarian "resurrection-men," would perhaps be thought an irreverent mode of speaking. But we have seen how much successful industry has been employed by Mr. Layard and Mr. George Smith on the monuments of Assyria, by Mr. Wood among the ruins of Ephesus, and by many others in Egypt and Syria, to explore the local traces and architecture or sculpture of the ancient nations; and how large a share of public interest has been given to them. It is now the turn of Dr. Heinrich Schliemann, a self-taught German scholar, whose life, till 1863, was spent in a merchant's counting-house, to open for us some not less interesting researches concerning the locality of Homer's famous "Iliad." A translation, by Miss Dora Schmitz, of his "Trojanische Alterthümer," which appeared in Germany last year, has been published by Mr. Murray. It is here entitled, *Troy and Its Remains*, and is further called "A Narrative of Researches and Discoveries made on the Site of Ilium and in the Trojan Plain." The work is edited by Mr. Philip Smith, who bears testimony to the permanent value of Dr. Schliemann's researches, without positively anticipating the final verdict of criticism upon their result. They have already cost £10,000, and Dr. Schliemann was making his excavations, from 1870 to 1873, at his own private expense, like Mr. Wood at Ephesus. That part of the western shore of Asia Minor forming a corner between Beshika Bay and the entrance to the Dardanelles or Hellespont has been found to contain the remains of four successively existing cities. These are situated, at different depths below the surface of the ground, upon the hill of Hissarlik, four miles from the sea, just about the former junction of two rivers, which have somewhat altered their courses, but which are supposed to be the ancient Simois and Scamander. To quote the Latin which Shakespeare's fair young lady of Padua hears construed so oddly by her private tutor in the "Taming of a Shrew":—

Hac ibat Simois; hic est Sigeis tellus;  
Hic stetar Priami regia celsa sensi.

If either of the four cities that have left at Hissarlik their respective strata of ruins, at least of building foundations, with fragments of sculpture and pottery, implements of stone, copper, and bronze, was the Troy of King Priam, of Paris and Hector, it is a delightful fact for the lovers of Greek literature. The site hitherto conjectured since the researches of Le Chevalier in 1788, was at Bunarbashi, five miles south of Hissarlik, but this supposition is now disproved, as there are no remains of old building. The result obtained by Dr. Schliemann, admitting his judgment to be correct, is that the second stratum of débris from the solid bottom of rock in the mound of Hissarlik, being the third stratum from the surface, and lying from 23 ft. to 33 ft. below the surface at present, would belong to those Trojans of whom Homer sings. This stratum consists mainly of red and yellow ashes of wood, with melted lead and copper; slabs of paving-stone, and pieces of brick and stone masonry, partly calcined by fire. Here Dr. Schliemann has dug up a vast number of strange articles of terra-cotta, which are mostly circular, in a variety of shapes, conical or spheroidal, and which Mr. Philip Smith generally calls "whorls," not knowing exactly what they are or were. Gold and silver ornaments, vases, goblets, fillets, bracelets, and earrings, hidden away in a strong chamber on the old city wall, adjoining what seems to have been a Royal palace, are thought to be the treasures of King Priam, there concealed when the Greeks, under Agamemnon and Ulysses, burnt the captured city. Battle-axes, lance-heads, and sword-blades, mostly of copper, abounded in this stratum of the local deposit; and it is evident, on the whole, that a rich city once existed there, which was destroyed by a conflagration in some ancient war. The question is whether this city can have been that of the Phrygian people, whose overthrow by the Greeks, at some period before 700 B.C., whatever its actual circumstances might be, was made the legendary theme of Greek poetic story. There was a still older Pelasgic city on the same site, as is testified by the Iliad itself and by other traditions; and it is also certain that the Ionian Greeks, probably about 700 B.C., or in any case, as Strabo says, during the Lydian dominion, which commenced 797 B.C., founded a colony with a town of their own, where Homer is likely to have resided. This town, the Ilium of the Greeks, was visited by the Persian King Xerxes, in 480 B.C., as stated by Herodotus, and we are told that Xerxes saw the Pergamus of Priam, and inquired about its past fortunes. Dr. Schliemann finds plenty of relics of the third or Greek city in the third stratum from the bottom of deposits at Hissarlik; and it is interesting to consider this as the home and dwelling-place of the great poet, who would there have the remains of Priam's Troy buried under his feet. If that be the case, Homer could never have seen (let alone his reputed blindness) all that Dr. Schliemann has now uncovered of the streets, walls, and buildings of Troy; the great tower of Ilium, the palace of Priam, and the Scean gate. The Pergamus or Acropolis, says Dr. Schliemann, never existed at all, but is a pure invention of Homer's, and the original city of Troy, within the walls now laid open, was much smaller than the Greek city. The latter was, perhaps, again reconquered, at a subsequent date, by some Phrygian nation migrating back from Europe into Asia, which agrees with the statement of an ancient historian; or else it may have been taken by the Thracians, a barbarian race, whose wooden buildings and flint instruments are found in the uppermost stratum at Hissarlik. But a Greek city of Ilium continued to exist under the Macedonian and Roman empires till its destruction in the fourth century of the Christian era, since which the place has been quite uninhabited. We must refer to the volume under notice, with its learned dissertations, accompanied by topographical plans and diagrams, views of places and things, for more detailed information. The supposed inscriptions on the terra-cotta were procured by Dr. Schliemann from this site will long employ the most sagacious students of Oriental and classical archaeology. They seem to be in the Greek language, but in letters which are yet imperfectly known, similar to the alphabet of those inscriptions which are found on tablets of rock in Cyprus, a variation of the cuneiform writing of Babylon and Nineveh. This is the opinion of Professor Martin Haug, of Munich, followed by Professor Gompertz, of Vienna, upon grounds explained by Mr. Philip Smith in the Appendix. The German author and the English editor of the volume differ, however, in their views of some important questions; thus, with regard to the size of Troy, while the former believes that it was confined to the top of the hill, and contained only 5000 inhabitants, the latter holds that this hill was truly the Pergamus, or

Acropolis, of Troy, and that the common parts of the town spread much farther below or around the hill. We think enough has been made out to show a very strong probability that the Troy of Homer's "Iliad" really existed, and was really captured and burnt by the Greeks. *Troja fuit*, as Virgil says in that noble historical or political epic, by which he served or pleased the Julian Caesars of Rome with his romance of their descent from Aeneas, and of the Trojan settlement in Latium. In like manner, not so very long ago, our English ancestors were persuaded that an offshoot of the same Trojan emigration, led by Brutus, the grandson of Aeneas, founded Troynovant, or London (the city of the Trinobantes), here on the banks of the Thames.

The continued havoc and disturbance of civil warfare between the partisans of King Alfonso and Don Carlos has, unhappily, kept us in mind of their distracted country. Dr. H. Willis Baxley, an American medical gentleman with a taste for literature and the fine arts, having spent three years in search of health mostly in the southern provinces, with a sojourn at Madrid before parting, gives us an account of what he saw, and what he thinks of it. His two volumes, entitled *Spain: Art Remains and Art Realities, Painters, Priests, and Princes*, are published by Messrs. Longman and Co. They would be tolerably readable, in spite of a rather stiff and heavy style, but for the author's proneness to lengthy disquisition, especially upon religious topics, and his eagerness to prove that the Roman Catholic Church is an imposture. All this becomes fatiguing to the reader who is no Protestant zealot. But leaving aside, for the present, all those considerations of theological partisanship, we may find profitable entertainment in following Dr. Baxley from one city of Eastern and Southern Spain to another; from Barcelona and Saragossa (he writes it Zaragoza) to Valencia, Malaga, and Granada, to Cordova, to Cadiz and Seville, finally to the capital on his return northward through Castile. About 140 pages are deservedly occupied with Granada and the Alhambra, and that famous plain of the Vega, the fertility and beauty of which are so often praised. While staying at the Washington Irving Hotel, on the hill of the Alhambra, Dr. Baxley had leisure to indulge his love of historic and romantic memories haunting the superb old palace-fortress of Moorish and Spanish chivalry. His description, too, of its architecture and sculptures is very minute, and is fitly accompanied with a notice of the stirring events which have taken place there. The Alhambra, indeed, witnessed the remarkable fruits of Moslem civilisation in Europe, from the eighth century of the Christian era, when the Vermilion or Red Tower, "Kalat Alhama," was built on this hill by the Arab governor of Granada, to the conquest of the province and city by Ferdinand and Isabella, late in the fifteenth century. That edifice alone, with its unique historical interest, is worthy of such a thorough examination as Dr. Baxley has bestowed upon it.

The construction of the overland line of telegraph between Europe and India, through the Turkish and Persian provinces of Western Asia, and thence across Beloochistan, has added much to our knowledge of those countries. Colonel Sir Frederick Goldsmid, C.B., late chief director of the Indo-European Telegraph, since the death of Colonel Patrick Stewart in January, 1865, has, with Major Champain, now his official successor, been extensively occupied in personal efforts to open or to secure our communications in that region. *Telegraph and Travel* (Macmillan) is the title of a volume which supplies a large amount of accurate information. It consists of two distinct parts. The first part is a semi-official narrative of all the work done in this department from January, 1864, to the end of 1873, with an explanation or vindication of its methods and proceedings. The second part is an account of Sir F. Goldsmid's personal experiences and observations in his journeys from the Persian Gulf, either up the Euphrates and Tigris, thence by way of Bagdad, Mosul, and Dilarbekir, westward to Constantinople; or else to the Persian capital, Teheran, from Bushire through Shiraz and Ispahan, with the alternative route from Beloochistan across the south-eastern provinces of the Shah's empire. Sometimes, indeed, the author takes us into Russia or another European country. The biographical memoir of Patrick Stewart, who was a very fine fellow, redeems the first part of the book from dulness; but the second part is about as readable as most descriptions of Eastern travel.

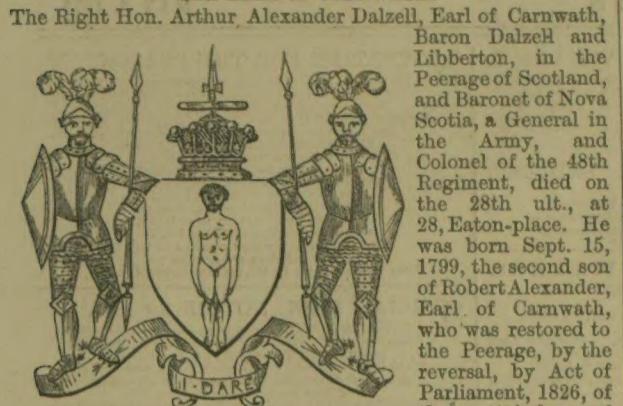
Mr. Alderman Cotton has lent a portion of his collection of pictures to the Bethnal-green Museum.

On Saturday last was sold at Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods' the collection of cabinet pictures by Dutch and Flemish masters formed by the late Mr. Charles Bredel. The collection, well known from being frequently referred to in Smith's Catalogue Raisonné and in De Waagen's works, and the prices fetched were generally unprecedentedly high. The following were among the principal items:—John Both: "A Landscape," £1732 10s. A. Cuyp: "View on the Banks of the Maas," £1152. W. Maas: "Interior," £1785. F. Mieris: "The Enamoured Cavalier," £4300. J. Ruytsdal: "The Ruin," £2310. A. Van de Velde: "A Pastoral Scene," £4515. P. Wouvermans: "View on a Canal in Holland, Winter," £1281. Carstangen: "A Boy Angling," £1890. In the collection of the late Mr. Lucy, of Hampton Lucy, sold on the same day, a landscape by Gainsborough fetched £3464; and a landscape by J. and A. Both brought £4725.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, who, many years ago, was selected by the Government of the day to execute the Wellington monument for St. Paul's, and whose delay in completing it has been the subject of Parliamentary debate for several years past. Mr. Stevens was born in 1817, and at sixteen years of age went to Italy to prosecute his studies, where he was so much impressed by the genius of Michael Angelo that he ever after sought to emulate the style of that great master. The ability he soon displayed induced Thorwaldsen to give him several commissions. About 1826 he returned to England, and was engaged principally on decorative works in sculpture, painting, and metal. The finest of his house decorations are to be seen in the dining-room of Mr. Holford's mansion in Park-lane. He was associated with Mr. Cockerell in many of his architectural works. In 1850 he was induced to take up his residence in Sheffield, and his influence on the local manufactures and the school of art there was considerable. The late Mr. Godfrey Sykes, and Messrs. Gamble and Townroe, designers and decorative artists, who have done much for the South Kensington Museum, were his pupils. His design for one of the mosaic spandrels under the dome of St. Paul's cannot be regarded as a success. Fortunately he had completed the principal portions of the Wellington Monument before his death, and he has left with his pupil Mr. Gamble an account of his intentions respecting the other minor portions. It is believed that the two groups of the Wellington Monument—Truth Plucking out the Tongue of Falsehood, and Valour Triumphant over Cowardice—upon which he concentrated his powers, will achieve for him lasting fame. It appears that Mr. Stevens was most fastidious respecting his important works, and could never satisfy himself—hence the long delay in the execution of the Wellington Monument.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF CARNWATH.



The Right Hon. Arthur Alexander Dalzell, Earl of Carnwath, Baron Dalzell and Libberton, in the Peerage of Scotland, and Baronet of Nova Scotia, a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 48th Regiment, died on the 28th ult., at 28, Eaton-place. He was born Sept. 15, 1799, the second son of Robert Alexander, Earl of Carnwath, who was restored to the Peerage, by the reversal, by Act of Parliament, 1826, of the attainder of

1715. He was appointed Colonel of the 48th Foot in 1864, and attained the rank of General in 1873, in which year he succeeded to the Earldom at the death of his nephew. He held

at one period the Dublin command, and from 1861 to 1865 that of the Shorncliffe and South-Eastern District. Lord Carnwath was never married, and the peerage consequently devolves on his next brother, Colonel the Hon. Harry Burrard Dalzell, now Earl of Carnwath, born in 1804, and married, in 1817, to Isabella, only daughter of the Rev. Alexander Campbell, by whom (who died, 1867) he has an only surviving child, Edith Isabella.

## LORD HOBART.

Vere Henry, Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, whose death in India on the 27th ult. was announced in our last Number, was born Dec. 8, 1818, the eldest son of Augustus Edward, present Earl of Buckinghamshire, by his first wife, Mary, eldest daughter of John Williams, King's Serjeant, and sister of the eminent Judge the Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams, P.C. From 1842 to 1863 Lord Hobart held an appointment in the Board of Trade, and was attached to various Commissions, home and foreign. He was for some time governor of the Turkish Bank, at Constantinople, and was constituted, March 14, 1872, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, at Madras. His Lordship married, Aug. 4, 1853, Mary Catherine, daughter of the Right Rev. Thomas Carr, late Bishop of Bombay, but had no issue.

## BARON PIGOTT.

The Hon. Sir Gillery Pigott, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, died on the 28th ult., at Sherfield Hill, Basingstoke. He was born in 1813, the son of Paynton Pigott Stansby Conant, Esq., of Archer Lodge, Hampshire, and Banbury, in the county of Oxford, by Maria Lucy, his wife, daughter of Richard D. Gough, Esq., of Souldern. In 1839 he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, and went the Oxford Circuit. He became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1856, receiving a patent of precedence the following year, and was subsequently appointed Recorder of Hereford. Pigott sat in Parliament for Reading from 1860 to 1863, in which year he was nominated a Baron of the Court of Exchequer and received the honour of knighthood. His Lordship married, in 1836, Frances, only daughter of Thomas Drake, Esq., of Ashdagh Hall, Halifax, and leaves issue.

## LADY CAROLINE BARRINGTON.

Lady Caroline Barrington, Bedchamber-Woman to the Queen, died, at her residence in Kensington Palace, on the 28th ult. Her Ladyship, born Aug. 30, 1799, was the third daughter of the celebrated statesman, Charles, second Earl Grey, K.G., by Mary Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter of William Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, and was thus sister to the present Earl Grey, K.G., and to the late General the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry and Private Secretary to her Majesty. Lady Caroline was for many years connected with the Royal household, and for a time was governess to the Royal children. She was married, Jan. 15, 1827, to the Hon. George Barrington, Captain R.N. (second son of George, fifth Viscount Barrington), and was left a widow, in 1835, with one son, Charles George, and one daughter, Mary, wife of Algernon West, Esq.

News has reached England of the death, at Nusseerabad, Bombay, of Brigadier-General John Dobree Woolcombe, C.B., R.A. The deceased officer was the youngest son of the late Captain Woolcombe, R.A., formerly of Winscot, North Devon. He obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant in 1841, and served in the suppression of the Indian mutiny. He was present at the siege and capture of Dhar, in 1857, the battle of Mundesore, the capture of Jhansi, and other affairs. At the time of his death he commanded the Nusseerabad brigade.

The death of General John Briggs, F.R.S., formerly of the Madras army, is also announced. General Briggs, who was in his ninetieth year, entered the East India Company's service in 1801. He had a long practical acquaintance with India, and was the author of several historical and political books and pamphlets relating to Indian affairs.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Jan. 23, 1862, of Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm, G.C.B., late of No. 10, New-street, Spring-gardens, who died March 15 last at No. 33, Brunswick-terrace, Brighton, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Dame Elizabeth Ann Gomm, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, to his wife absolutely.

The will, with two codicils, dated March 26, 1872, and July 29 and Aug. 3, 1874, of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B., late of Old Park, Isle of Wight, who died March 30 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Alexander Stewart, James Raphael Stewart, and James Rigg Brougham, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Dame Agnes Cheape, all his furniture and household effects, a pecuniary legacy of £1000 and an annuity of £1200, and all his real estate in the Isle of Wight for life. On her death such real estate is to go to his two daughters, Alice Mary Cheape and Antoinette Cheape, subject to a charge of £8000 thereon in aid of his residuary estate; upon trust for his son, John Henry Cheape, his wife and children, £10,000; upon trust for his said two daughters, £5000 each; and to Miss Hanston, £1000, free of duty. The residue of his property he gives to his daughters, Alice Mary Cheape, Antoinette Cheape, Mrs. Annette Louisa Stewart, and the issue of his late daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Dalzell Stewart.

The will, dated Jan. 10, 1874, of Lady Julia Catherine Howard, late of Rudhall, Ross, Herefordshire, who died Feb. 17 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by her nephew, the Hon. Edward Lenox Dutton, the sole executor, the personalty being sworn under £1500. The testatrix gives all her property to Julia Frances Mortimer.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

INACH.—Your proposed solution will not hold water, as Black can play 2. R to R 7th (ch). R F N BANKS, A ATTEN. THE JAY.—You apparently overlook that in reply to 1. B takes B, Black can check with the Rook.

H SCHLEUNER, M RHODES, LATTA, BARNOW, HEDGES, CAMER.—You have hit on the author's modus operandi, but the problem unfortunately admits of a simpler solution. SARAH SANDS AND GORDON.—The problem cannot be solved as you propose.

W V G D.—Can you mate by 1. Q to Q sq if Black reply with 1. P to K 6th? The proposed solution of Problem No. 1627 will not effect mate. When the Bishop covers the Queen is "pinned."

MYTH.—The late Mr. Staunton's "Praxis" is the only work of the kind which contains all you require.

J S.—We repeat, Problem No. 1624 cannot be solved by 1. Q to K 7th if Black reply with Kt to K B 7th. The only solution is 1. Q to K 6th, and if Black then move the King the Rook takes Bishop, mating; and if he play Kt to B 7th, the Bishop mates.

F JOHNSON.—The problem shall be examined.

J B.—We attach no importance to the statement. Several communications have reached us from Clifton confirming the accuracy of our report, which was forwarded to us by a leading amateur of the locality.

PROBLEM No. 1628.—Additional correct solutions received from A LEING, W V G D, W D SMITH, F B GRANT, J COLLINS, J REIL, EMILE F, MELIA JANE D, FRANCESCO BORGHESE, ATZ, J RIDPATH, W H DUNN, ALEPH, J E M E.

PROBLEM No. 1627.—W H DUNN, J K, J COLLINS, CAMBALLO, J J COLLINS, ALEPH, J J P, BEDFORD, E H H V, THOMAS BARRETT, A G W, R P, A W P, BAGGAD, THREE KITTENS, EMILE F, J B HOLTON, MYTH, E TITCHMARSH, A P, W, W, S, A, ST, A, H M ROSE, M H MOORHOUSE, SEYMOUR T, OWLET, J J P, PETER, PAGODA, C D, EARL MARSHAL, BAZ, OLIVE CROSBY, W V G D, are referred to the notice respecting this problem in our last.

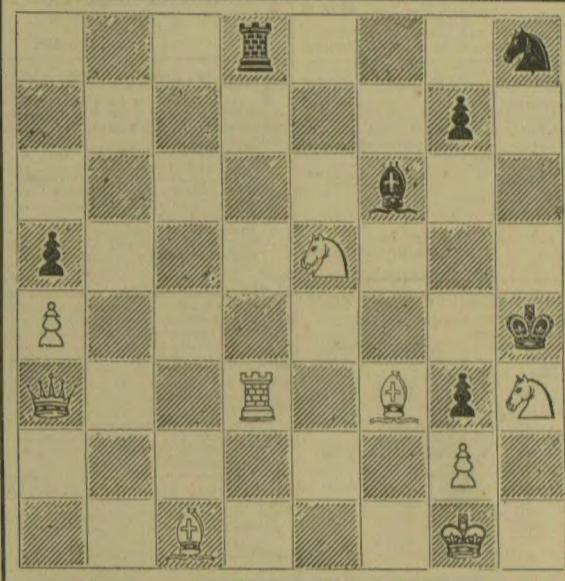
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1626.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R (from Kt 4th) K moves to Kt 3rd		2. R to Q sq	K moves
		3. P to Q 4th, mate.	

## PROBLEM No. 1629.

By Mr. E. A. SCHMITT, of Frankfort.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

We give below another Game between the Rev. W. WAYTE and Mr. LOWENTHAL.—(Vienna Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. L.) WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. L.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 21. Kt to Q R 4th Kt to Q 4th  
2. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 22. R to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th  
3. Kt to K B 3rd B to Q B 4th 23. Kt to Q B 5th Q R to K 4th  
The learned in this intolerable dull followed by 3. P to K 3rd, followed by 2. B to K 2nd, to be Black's best line of defence.

4. Kt takes P B takes B P (ch)  
5. K takes B Kt takes Kt  
6. P to Q 4th Q to KB 3rd (ch)  
7. K to Kt sq Kt to Kt 5th

8. Q to Q 2nd Kt to K 2nd

9. P to K R 3rd Kt to K R 3rd

10. Q to K B 2nd Q takes Q (ch)

In a game played between Messrs. PAULSEN and ANDERSEN the latter at this point retired the Queen to King's Knight 3rd. The *Schachzeitung* (1871, p. 48) has a note to the effect that he should rather have exchanged Queens. We are inclined, however, to question this dictum, as after the exchange Black can only avoid a badly doubled Pawn on the Rook's file by retreating the Knight to Kt sq.

11. K takes Q P to Q 3rd

12. B takes Kt P takes B

13. Kt to Q Kt 5th K to Q sq

14. B to K 2nd R to Kt Kt sq

15. R to K B 2nd R to Q 2nd

16. Q R to Q sq P to Q R 3rd

17. Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd

18. Q R to Q 3rd P to K B 4th

19. P to K 5th K to B 2nd

20. Kt to Q Kt 5th Q to Q B 4th

21. R to Q B sq P to K R 4th

22. K Kt to Q 4th

23. Kt to Q Kt 7th K to K 3rd

24. R to K B 3rd R to Q R sq

25. R to Q B 6th P to K B 5th

26. Kt takes P R takes P

27. R to K 5th B to K 5th

28. R to Q B 6th (ch) K to K B 4th

29. Kt to Q R 7th Taking Bishop with Knight would be equally useless.

30. R to K 5th K to Kt 3rd, and wins.

This was an error, founded on a misconception. The proper course was—

31. Kt takes B K takes Kt

32. R to R 7th (ch) K to Q 3rd (heat)

33. R to Q K 7th, &c.

34. B to K 4th R to K 5th

35. R to Q B 6th (ch) K to K B 4th

36. R to K B 7th (ch)

Taking Bishop with Knight would be equally useless.

37. K to Kt 3rd, and wins.

## (The Evans's Counter-Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. F.) WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. F.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 19. Q to K B sq B to K B 2nd

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 20. Kt to Q Kt 5th Q to Q B 4th

3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th 21. R to Q B sq P to K R 4th

4. P to Q Kt 4th P to Q 4th 22. K Kt to Q 4th

5. P takes P Kt takes Kt P

6. Castles All this portion of the game is very interesting, and is very skilfully conducted by both players.

7. P to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd Black obviously wins offhand by 23. K to R 5th (ch).

8. P to Q 3rd Q Kt takes P

9. P takes P Kt to Q Kt 5th

10. Q to K 2nd Better, we think, to have exchanged Queens.

11. B tks K B P (ch) K to B sq

Taking the Bishop would clearly be playing White's game.

12. B to K Kt 5th If 23. R takes Kt, Black obviously wins offhand by 23. K to R 5th (ch).

13. B to Q Kt 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

14. K to R sq Q Kt takes P

15. Q takes B Q to Q 3rd

16. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K 3rd

17. P to K R 3rd B takes B

18. P takes Kt Kt takes Q B P

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL V. MANCHESTER.—An interesting chess-match was played on Saturday, April 17, at the rooms of the Liverpool Chess Club, between thirteen representatives of the two Manchester Chess Clubs and the same number of players from the Liverpool Chess Club. After an arduous struggle, victory declared itself for the Liverpool champions, who won thirteen games to eight, four being drawn. Messrs. Burn, Schull, Allaire, Wellington, C. Soul, and "Nemo" scored their games on behalf of Liverpool, while of the Manchester contingent Messrs. Simon, Fish, and Grübe were victorious. Messrs. Gazall, Joynton, Kidson, and Ferguson, on the part of Liverpool, and Messrs. Wright, Coupe, Tarrant, and Lewis for Manchester, each won one game and lost one.

## MUSIC.

## THE OPERA SEASON.

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The assistance rendered by this Society's Mission to the Expedition under Sir John Glover in the recent Campaign has been acknowledged by him in his despatch to Government. He also reports that the only reliable men of the large Native force lately assembled on the Volta were those who had been under the training of the German Missionaries.

Contributions of Work, China, Glass, Pictures, Carved Frames, Books, &c., will be thankfully received by the following Ladies of the Committee:

Miss May Glover, 7, Sheen-villets, Richmond; Lady Hill, 8, Kensington-Point-terrace, W.; Mrs. Egerton, 4, Summer-place, South Kensington; Miss Murray, 4, Pembroke-square, S.W.; Miss Reynell, 3, Cranley-place, S.W.; Mrs. Egerton Todd, 14, Grove, Belsize; or by The Hon. Secretary, Sir John Glover, G.C. St. M. and St. G., 27, Bury-street, S.W.

It will much facilitate the arrangements if intending contributors would kindly intimate to the Hon. Sec. what articles they wish to contribute.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

**SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE** TESTIMONIAL.

A GRAND FANCY BAZAAR will be held, under Royal and distinguished Patronage, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, on JUNE 1 next, in connection with the above Fund.

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Cheap Return Tickets to Windsor, Henley-on-Thames, and Weymouth, available for return on Mondays, are also issued at Paddington and Westbourne Park on Saturdays and Sundays, as shown below:—

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Henley—First Class, 2s. 6d.; Second Class, 2s. 6d.

EXCURSION TRAINS will run from London as follows:—

ON SATURDAY, MAY 15, leave Paddington at 9.25; Westbourne Park, 9.30; Victoria, 10.3; Battersea, 10.15; Chelsea, 10.15; West Brompton, 10.25; Kensington (Addison-road), 8.55; Hammersmith, 9.3; and Reading 11.20 a.m., for Witney, Fairford, Chipping Norton, Worcester, Malvern, and other stations, and return the following Thursday. Excursion Passengers will also be booked by this train to Lechlade, Wellington (stop), Hereford, Crows, Stockport, Manchester, Cheshire, Wrexham, Llan-gollen, Chester, Birkenhead, Liverpool, and other intermediate stations; passengers returning, at option, on the following Monday or Thursday.

Leave Paddington at 12.40; Westbourne Park, 12.45; and Reading 1.05 p.m., for Cirencester, Stroud, Stonehouse, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Ross, and Hereford; and return on Monday, May 21.

Leave Paddington at 2.30; Westbourne Park, 2.35; and Reading 4.40 p.m., for Swindon, Chippenham, Bath, and Bristol; passengers returning, at option, on the following Monday or Wednesday.

Leave Paddington at 6.3; Victoria, 6.5; Battersea, 5.5; Chelsea, 5.9; West Brompton, 5.15; Kensington (Addison-road), 5.55; Uxbridge-road, 5.55; Westbourne Park, 6.10; and Reading, 6.0 p.m., for Hanbury, Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Histon, and Wolverhampton; passengers returning on Monday or Thursday following.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 15, 22, and 29, leave Paddington at 12.40; Westbourne Park, 12.45; Hammersmith, 12.20; Kensington (Addison-road), 12.25; Uxbridge-road, 12.25; and Reading, 1.05 p.m., for Trowbridge, Frome, Yeovil, Dorchester, and Weymouth; passengers returning on the Monday week of Monday fortnight following date of departure.—N.B. Passengers by these trains will have the privilege of proceeding from Weymouth to Guernsey or Jersey at single fares for the double journey.

On THE SAME DAY leave Paddington at 7.10; Westbourne Park, 7.15; Hammersmith, 6.35; and Reading, 8.20 a.m., for WESTON-SUPER-MARE, Clevedon, Bridgewater, Taunton, Ilminster, Chard, Watchet, Tiverton, Exeter, Torquay, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, and other intermediate stations; passengers returning on the Monday week or Monday fortnight previous date of departure. Excursion Passengers will also be booked from Paddington at 10.25 and Reading 11.45 a.m. to WIVELSBOROUGH, Dulverton, South Molton, and Barnstaple, to return as above.

On WHIT SUNDAY, MAY 16, leave Paddington at 9.5 and Westbourne Park 9.10 a.m., for TWYFORD, Henley-on-Thames, Reading, Pangbourne, Goring, Abingdon, and Oxford, and return the same evening.

On WHITE MONDAY (Bank Holiday) leave Paddington at 6.45; Westbourne Park, 6.50; and Reading, 8.15 a.m., for OXFORD, Hanbury, Leamington, Warwick, Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Bilton, and Wolverhampton; passengers returning the same day or (at higher fares) on the following Thursday.

Leave Paddington at 10.15; Westbourne Park, 7.15; Reading, 8.45 a.m., for SWINDON, Chippenham, Bath, and Bristol; returning the same day or (at higher fares) on the following Wednesday.

Leave Paddington at 8.30, and Westbourne Park, 8.3 a.m., for TWYFORD, Henley-on-Thames, Reading, Theale, Aldermaston, Midgham, Thatcham, Newbury, Kintbury, and Hungerford; and return the same day.

For fares and full particulars see handbills, which can be obtained at the Company's Stations or Booking-offices.

N.B.—Tickets for the Excursion Trains to Bath and Bristol on Saturday and Whit Monday can be obtained at 3, Chichester; 243, Holborn; 28, Charing-cross; 5, Arthur-street, London Bridge; and 1, Crown-buildings, Queen Victoria-street.

Paddington Terminus. J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

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